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B. S. A. Machines just received.
3½ H.P. speed free engine at Rs. 700.
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VOL. III. NO 185 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL, S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at A	Tons
SUNDAY. August.				
8th ,,	Khiva	9000	....	..
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11800
22nd ,,	Kashmir ..	9000	....	..
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Persia ..	8000
5th Sept.	Moultan ..	10000	....	..
12th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
19th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
26th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
3rd Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	....	..
10th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
17th ,,	Karmala ..	9000	....	..
24th ,,	Moldavia ..	6000	....	..
31st ,,	Caledonia ..	10000	....	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

We Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	28th July	9th August
Jinsen Maru	F. Terada	3784	12th Aug.	24th Aug.
Yetchi Maru	H. Nojiri	4096	17th Aug.	23rd Aug.
Bombay Maru	G. Ota	4625	23rd Aug.	4th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

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NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
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Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a susbcriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and afraid to go. You needn't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. C-1

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FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	480	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

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Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea, Planters, etc.

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... steamers afford comfortable accommo... in two, three and four berthed cabins ... ips, for first class passengers.

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... "Umvolosi" 4500 Early Sept. 1915.
... to Weymouth Rs. 375 to Rs. 450.
... steamer carries a duly qualified Surge... and an experienced stewardess.
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Cochin		

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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.

"LINGA" 2,185, Saturday 7th August, *Direct.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

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(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 13th August, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire Mahommerah and Busreh.

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Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,

Bombay.

7th August, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about.
S.S. Scindia	5106	Capt Erskine	21st Aug. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

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	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
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Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
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All return tickets are available for 2 years.

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Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

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The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

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Branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500 000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

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Kasagra is an excellent remedy for rheumatism—used alone or in connection with other treatment. It hastens the elimination of urio acid and other substances causing rheumatism. D 427

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The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

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High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

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High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lug and one piece strap.

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We have just received our first consignment of our New Season's stock of Gentlemen's High Class Suitings in Flannels, Tweeds, Saxines Dorian & Fresco Cloths, all especially woven for Tropical Wear & of the Newest colourings and designs.

SMART FLANNEL SUIST FOR MONSOON WEAR from Rs. 50 Comple...

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Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features, are:

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(P. O. Box 112)

Manager for India.—G. M. BOSE.

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Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

A FAST HILLCLIMBER—Comfortable to drive or be driven in, with up to date equipment, self-starter Electric Lights etc., is the HUPMOBILE. Rs. 4,750 complete. Ask for particulars from the Agents.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—3. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

INVITATION TRIXIE—Don't forget we have arranged to meet in EVANS, FRASER & Co.'s Tea Room on Monday next, 2 o'clock sharp.—NINETTE. 1374—7

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons.
1276

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

VARNISHES, PAINTS, ETC.—Best Indian manufactured "PARROT BRAND" Varnishes, Polishes etc., are really worthy a trial. Superior in quality yet cheaper in value. Manufactured by INDIAN CHEMICO-INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Bardoli, Dt. Surat.
1354

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

WANTED.

WANTED for the Junagadh State a qualified LADY DOCTOR to take sole charge of the Zenana Hospital.
Salary from Rs. 200 to 250, with free quarters and Rs. 30 carriage allowance
For detailed terms apply to:—
THE ADMINISTRATOR,
590 Junagadh State, Kathiawar.

WANTED a B.Sc. or a B.A., with Science as optional subject on Rs. 70 per mensem to serve as ASSISTANT MASTER in the Lamington High School, Hubli. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned before the 15th August, 1915.
K. R. VALVEKAR,
Chairman, School Board,
Hubli Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Hubli, 16th July, 1915. 507

DEMONSTRATOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—WANTED on November 1st for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Pay Rs. 100—10 250. Only those with working experience of A. C. and D. D. work need apply.
Applications will be received by THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIES, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, up to September 1st, 1915.
B. HEATON,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
Sibpur, the 16th July, 1915. 491

WANTED for the office of the Superintendent, Government Press, Bihar and Orissa, Gulzarbagh, Patna, a competent ENGINEER and ELECTRICAL ASSISTANT. Only thoroughly qualified Engineers capable of taking charge of electrical generating plant driven by oil engines and with a knowledge of general printing machines need apply. Salary Rs. 200—10—300. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned.
W. MACKENZIE,
601 Offg. Superintendent.

WANTED for the Carriage and Wagon Shops, Alambagh, Lucknow, a fully qualified and competent European with Carriage Building experience as Assistant Carriage and Wagon Repair Shop Foreman on pay rising from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per mensem.
Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the undersigned.
T. GREGSON,
Loco. and Carriage Superintendent,
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow.
1425

WANTED.

WANTED A Second-hand working BOILER (30x7) 150 lbs. pressure. RAO BAHADUR BACHHRAJ JAMNALAL, Wardha, C.P. 612

WANTED a GOVERNESS for a Convalescent Mahomedan Lady. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 478, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1341

WANTED—GRADUATES—M.A., B.A., B.Sc. with Science for TUTORIAL HIGH SCHOOL, Ahmedabad. Apply sharp to the MANAGER. 1419

AN ENGLISH LADY wishes to give first lessons in an Indian family, sewing and music if desired. Apply to Box No. 524, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 610

WANTED for the Hewett Muslim High School, Moradabad, a Trained Graduate; salary Rs. 80—90 untrained Rs. 60.—Apply to the SECRETARY. 690

WANTED a Mechanical Engineer with a 2nd class Engineer certificate, pay Rs. 80 p.m.—For particulars apply to The SANITARY ENGINEER to GOVERNMENT, United Provinces, Allahabad. 691

WANTED a SURVEYOR to look after building construction and such other works. Persons having previous experience need only apply to RAJA BAHADUR SHIVLAL MOTILAL, Fort, Bombay. 1412

WANTED by young jolly Hindu Undergraduate persons requiring tuitions French or English, time between 3 and 8. Especial tuition at home for rich ladies not schooling. Apply to Box No. 479, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1432

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply
MANAGER,
1382 Watson's Annex.

WANTED 20 first class Tournament Polo Ponies, all walers. Should be big and absolutely sound. The ponies will be tried in Jaora before they are bought, shall pay half Railway fare. Apply to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, Darbar, Jaora. 615

WANTED a Private Secretary with a good knowledge of English. A retired official with some experience of administration work will be preferred.
Pay up to Rs. 100. Apply to RAJA JEHANGIRABAD, 12, Neill Road, Lucknow. 592

WANTED a highly qualified GARDENS SUPERINTENDENT for the Bikaner State Gardens. Only men of active habits need apply. Salary Rs. 80—10—120 per mensem. Applications will be received up to the 10th August by THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, P. W. D., Bikaner. 591

WANTED immediately an experienced Locomotive Fitter Foreman. Salary Rs. 250. Apply to General Manager, Railway Department, McLEOD and Co., 31, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, or to the DISTRICT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, B. K. and B. D. R. Railways, Burdwan. No one who has not served in a recognised Loco. workshop for 5 years need apply. 614

WANTED a GRADUATE, strong in Gujerathi, for employment on probation as an ASSISTANT MASTER on Rs. 60 per mensem in the Municipal High School at Burhanpur in the Nimar District. Service pensionable. Intending candidates should apply with their testimonials to KANHAYALAL GURU, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Nerbudda Circle, Hoshangabad. 602

WANTED a B.Sc. or a B.A., with Science as Optional subject on Rs. 70 per mensem with free quarters for the NARGOL PARSI SCHOOL. Also a P. E. with Persian as second language. Pay Rs 40 with free quarters. Apply to:—
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WANTED a SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 60 p.m. Those who have passed Sub-Overseers' examination and have experience of buildings and roads need only apply to the undersigned before the 15th of August 1915, with copies of testimonials.
(Sd.) M. H. DAVDI,
President,
1351 Bagalkot Municipality.

A VACANCY for an experienced EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MISTRESS occurs on or about August 20th, 1915, at Abu Road Railway School with a starting salary of Rs. 70.
Applicants should submit copies of testimonials together with qualifications, photograph, and age to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Abu Road Railway School,
603 Rajputana.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1273

A BARGAIN—For sale a cottage piano in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300. Apply sharp to "P.A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

ENGLISH DESSERT PEARS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcelpost, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1390

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE s. h. 37 BHP. CROSSLEYS Suction Gas Engine and Charcoal Plant, 6" Centrifugal Pump, 97, 8" C. I. Spigot and Socket Pipes and 14" by 20' three rollers belt driven Sugar Cane Crushing Mill. Apply to Box No. 480, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1434

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—A large GODOWN about 50 by 30 feet at Meadow Street. Apply to PALKHIVALA, Panday House, Malabar Hill. 1408

TO LET—NAMDAR BUNGLOW with outhouses and stable near G. I. P Station Main Road, Dadar. Rent Rs. 150. 1377

MEHTA VILLA, Lamington Road, behind Byculla Club, drawing, dining room 5 bedrooms, verendah, stable etc., Latest sanitary fittings. Apply within 1376

TO LET—Fully furnished flat. Drawing rooms, Dining room, 2 large bed rooms, 2 smaller, 2 bathrooms, 2 W. C., Electric Light and Fans, Crockery, Cuttlery etc. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI KOOLSOOMBAI, wife of CASSUMJI ABDUL RAHIM, having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client, all persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise, the same will be completed without reference to any such claims (if any) and they shall be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure with messuage, tenements and buildings thereon situate lying and being at the Eastern side of Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring about 106 8/9 square yards, or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 396, 396, 398, 399, 399, and 401, New Nos. 5408 and 5412, Old Survey Nos. 922 to 924 and 920, 921 to 924 and New Survey Nos. 9192 and 9192 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2232 and Street Nos. 131-133 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Edulji Hormusji Battliwalla on or towards the West by the said Borah Bazar Street on or towards the North by the property of Cooverbai wife of Edulji Hormusji Battliwalla and on or towards the South by the property of the late Cowasji Byramji Kharas.
Dated this 6th day of August, 1915.
UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
1430 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of ALLARAKHIA PUNJA, late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant a landed proprietor and merchant. .....Deceased.
MAHOMED ALLARAKHIA, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant merchant residing at Sivri, outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this third day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 3rd day of August, 1915.
Messrs. MEHTA DALPATRAM and LALJEE,
1435 Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in the Board of Directors' meeting held on the 4th instant, an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum equal to Rs. 12-8 per share for the half year ended 30th June, 1915, has been declared payable on or after the 25th instant, in the Company's registered office, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.) to those shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of the Company upto the evening of the 8th August 1915. The shareholders are requested to communicate to the Agents any change that has taken place in their address to prevent Dividend Warrants being mis-sent.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. M. WADIA & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th August, 1915.
N. B.—The SHARE REGISTER will be closed from the 9th to 24th instant both days inclusive. 1423

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. W. Douglas Hall as a partner in our Firm.
BRADBURY & Co.
Bombay, 2nd August 1915. 1397

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. Muncherji Pallonji Contractor, Nusserwanji Dorabji Kanga, Jehangir Hormasji Bambot, Pestonji Sorabji Narialwalla and Munchershaw Pallonji Mistri all of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.
All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cama Building, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and if there be any the same will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of unsurveyed land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, bungalow and cook room standing thereon, situate at Pett Khamgaum Pragna Balapure Taluka Khamgaum in the sub-district of Balapure in Berar containing by admeasurement 4 acres and twenty gunthas or thereabouts and registered under the old survey number 70 and bounded on the East by the Government Road, for Tank side, and beyond it by the bungalow formerly the residence of Mr. Booth and now the property of Messrs. Ralli Brothers on the West by Government road for Nagpore Ginning factory and beyond it partly by the property of Shivram Shaligram and partly by the Municipal land on the South by the property of Maneckji Dinshaw Wadia and on the North by the Government road for cotton market and beyond it by the property of Messrs. Bruel and Company together with press, buildings, engines, houses, ginning buildings, godowns and tank as also all the factories, gins, presses, engines, boilers, gearing fixed and moveable machinery mill wright, work, accessaries, plant, fixtures, stock, implements, utensils, stores and other articles in or about the said premises and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors.
Dated this 6th day of August, 1915.
JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
1435 Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation, called for MONDAY, the 9th August, 1915, at 3 p.m. (B. T.):—
80—81. From Mr. R. S. Navalkar.—For obtaining reports (80) as to the steps to be taken for preventing defective measures being used in the City and (81) as to the provision of water cisterns in the City.
82. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala.—For obtaining a report as to the advisability of widening a portion of Ferguson Cross Road.
83—85. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia.—For obtaining reports (83) as to the desirability and feasibility of amending the Municipal Act, so as to afford some relief to the property-holders in the City in view of various Municipal requirements for improvements, (84) as to the desirability of staying proceedings regarding unhealthy privies and provision of water closets during the continuance of the present war and until completion of the laying of distribution mains, and (85) as to the steps taken by the Commissioner with regard to the opinion expressed by the Corporation that it is not desirable that Municipal Officers or Subordinates should be entertained by their subordinates and other Municipal employees or given gifts, etc.
By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 6th August, 1915. 1429

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATES OF THE LATE CAPTAIN MAURICE BURNETT, R.A.M.C. AND THE LATE ASSISTANT SURGEON A. F. C., EDWARDES, I.S.M.D.

PERSONS having any claims against the estates of the abovenamed Officers and who have not yet submitted the same should send their applications (with proofs) to The President of Committee of Adjustment, 2/4 Wilts Regiment, Poona, not later than August 31st 1915, after which date no application will be considered. 1426

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay, 6th August, 1915. 1428

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SHAW & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE BY WELL KNOWN MAKERS, RARE OLD CHINA, ENGLISH CLOCK, BRONZE FIGURES, ETC., ETC.
Messrs. SHAW & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), at Batliwalla Villa (Dr. Bachan's Hospital), Sleater Road, Grant Road, the surplus artistic furniture of Mr. Cawasji Sorabji Batliwalla comprising of real old English clock, rare old China jars on pedestals, bronze and terracotta figures on pedestals, side and corner cabinets, side boards, fancy flower pots and vases on china stand, framed pictures, arm chairs, easy chairs, sofas, cupboards, writing table revolving chair, marble top tables, inlaid marble top centre tables, hatstands, Ditmars hanging lamp, etc.
SHAW & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th August, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
13, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 681.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th August, 1915, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
New designed house hold furniture and office furniture such as rich tapestry lined drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, teakwood arm and armless chairs, mirror door almiras, dressing and writing tables, office chairs, reclining sofas, hatstands, fancy teapoy, centre tables, iron safe, bronze table clock.
1 teakwood (made to order) handsome panel door cupboard for a large fitting in 3 pieces.
English estates:—
1 cheval glass 3 pcs., 1 dressing table, bath-tub, baba cot, vases, otter, hair and coir mattresses, etc.
One admiralty type marine saloon by Henry Hughes and Sons of London.
Under instructions from M. Ferrers Nicholson Esq., the Acting Administrator-General Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mrs. L. A. Newman, the effects of the said deceased:—
Gold watch with a chain and charm, gold brooch, gold rings, ear studs, gold ring set with small diamonds, watches, cruet stand and medal, etc.
AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)
2 rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office broughams.
2 rubber-tyred palanquin shaped shigram.
1 rubber-tyred well built victoria.
AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)
Several second hand bicycles.

BONA FIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ANILINE DYE-MERCHANTS, DYERS, BLEACHERS, MILL OWNERS, STORE SUPPLIERS, ETC.
AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES.
Under instructions from Messrs. Farbenfabriken Bayer & Co., Ltd., who are closing their business Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, ON THURSDAY, THE 12TH AUGUST, 1915, AND ON FOLLOWING DAYS FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M. (S.T.), all the balance of their Aniline-Dyes, such as:—
Reds:—Benzo Magneta Benzo Fast Scarlet Chloramine Red, Eosine, Congo Reds, Madrasi Fast Red, Fast Pinks, Magnetas, Carthamines (Rhodamine B). Delta Purpurine 5 B, Benzo Purpurines. Ponceaus, Scarlets, Diazo Brilliant Scarlet.
Yellows:—Chrysophenines, Leather Yellow, Metanil Yellows, Diazo Yellow, Auramines, Chloramine Yellows, Naphtol Yellows, Coriphosphine.
Violets:—Congo Corinth, Superior Violet Methyl Violets, Benzo Violets, Azo Violet Diazo Fast Violet.
Oranges:—Fast Prima Orange, Croceine Orange, Fast Chrome Orange, Orange II Balaji, Diazo Brill, Orange.
Greens:—Surat Green, Diamond Green, Bohra and Baroda Greens, Victoria Green, Benzo Green, Brilliant Green, XS., Fast Green E. A.
Blues:—Indone Blue, Turquoise Blue, Diazo Navy Blue, Benzo Red Blue, Brilliant Acid Blue, Benzo Chrome Black Blue, Brilliant Benzo Blue, A. I. Indigo Blue.
Browns:—Pluto Browns, Khaki Acid Anthracene Brown.
Blacks:—Direct Blacks, Blue Black, Direct Deep Blacks, Sikh Black, Diazo Blacks.
Katigens:—Katigen Blue, Katigen Black, Katigen Red Brown.
Chemicals:—Sulphide of Soda, Nitrite of soda.
The sale will take place at the Auctioneers' Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.
The quantities in the Catalogue are Approximate; therefore all goods are sold subject to the confirmation of the vendor as to the quantity in stock.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th August, 1915.

MESSRS GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE ON THIS DAY SATURDAY, THE 7TH AUGUST, AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.).
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th August, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street Fort (opposite jeweller Tarachand Purshram), first floor rich office and household furniture and sundry things, including fancy mirror side board cabinets, velvet and fancy tapestry lined drawing room sites, marble top-tile tables, sliding cupboard, hanging and gown presses, fancy, almyrahs, wooden cots, verandah benches, leather and tapestry lined sofas, dining tables, writing and washhand tables, arm and armless chairs, cloth screen, camp chairs, photos, pianos, washing table, book stands, reclining sofas, phonographs, records, easy chairs, etc., etc.
The property of a private gentleman:—
1 fancy carved blackwood cradle.
By order of the concerned.
Cabinets and 1 dining table, 1 paper rack 1 fancy carved consulting sofa (blackwood), etc., etc.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th August, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1385.
Residence Telephone No. 696.
SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AN OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MUSJID LANE WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
O. O. C. J. Suit No. 46 of 1914.
Bai Lalita daughter of Mulchand Harivallabhdas, a minor .....Plaintiff.
v/s
Runchordas Harivallabhdas and The Advocate-General of Bombay .....Defendant.
THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 7th day of August, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will by Order of Mr. Runchordas Harivallabhdas the Sole Surviving Executor of the Will of Kalidas Morarji deceased dated the 1st January, 1901 and the Trustee of the Estate of the said deceased Kalidas Morarji in pursuance of the order contained in the Consent Decree dated the 21st day of January, 1915 passed in the above suit, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises:—
All that piece or parcel quit and ground land or ground situate at Musjid Lane in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 118 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 164, new No. 7481 old survey No. 1918 and new survey No. 790 together with the messuage dwelling house and premises built and standing thereon which are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 6386 and Street Nos. 110-112 and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by Ali Oomer Street, Musjid Lane, on or towards the South by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by the property of Gena Oka and or towards the West by the property of Govindrao Haribai and which dwelling house and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.
For further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds application may be made to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the said Vendor at their offices at 109, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SHAHABAD STONES
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Company and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st August at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder.
1 wagon Sahabad stones consigned from Chittapur to Byculla Invoice No. 2 of 21—2 15 sender S. L. and Sons, Consignee N. Ghigabhoy, Duncan Road, Bombay.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th August, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTOR CINEMA

HALL OF POPULAR PICTURES
EDWARDES THEATRE.
Kalbadevi Road.
ANOTHER SUCCESS OF THE SEASON
Shakespeare's Dramatic Visualisation.
AS YOU LIKE IT.
A Wonderful Comedy-Drama performed by an host of well-known artistes you admire in 4,000 ft. of most unique pictures.
ANOTHER HISTORICAL ATTRACTION
A QUEEN'S NECKLACE
Fully Coloured 4,000 ft. of Pictures.
An Episode of the Era of King Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette of France.
Gorgeous Scenes, Appropriate Costumes, Perfect Photography, Pretty Artistes.
By Special Request some of the Daintiest Paris Fashions will be screened.
Saturday and Sunday MATINEE At 5 p. m.
6-45— TWICE NIGHTLY —10
No 10 o'clock Show on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday.
BAR IS OPEN From 6-30 to 11-30.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK

Daily Sessions as Usual.
Saturday, 7th August
SPORTS ON SKATES.
On this occasion a very good and interesting programme has been arranged.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

TONIGHT AT 6-30 & 9-30 p. m.

Maurice E. Bandmann presents

THE GREATEST ILLUSIONIST WHO HAS EVER VISITED BOMBAY.

HORACE GOLDIN
HORACE GOLDIN
HORACE GOLDIN

This is the last opportunity for the public to witness this

PRINCE OF MAGICIANS.

LAST NIGHT !! **LAST NIGHT !!** **LAST NIGHT !!!**

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m. ***SPECIAL MATINEE***

REDUCED PRICES PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

To-morrow (Sunday) 3 p.m. **CABIRIA** complete.

At 6-30 and 10 p.m. Our High Class Film Programme

"A TRAGEDY IN THE CLOUDS"

A beautiful coloured film-drama in 4 acts of Continental stage life.

WIFFLES COMEDY — KINEMACOLOR

KNOW YOU ALL FROM THIS THAT—

The much talked of and the favourite—Big serial Drama 36,000 ft. long.

Do you remember the name of it ?—

If.....! Well here it is.....

THE MASTER KEY

Comes to a closing—with this last instalment Sixth Instalment. Parts 25-26-27-28-29 and 30.

Dore's fortunate Escape—Nelson Smithers misrepresents him before Ruth by saying "You see he has turned out Traitor"—Ruth's calm reply to Smithers—"All men are innocent until they are proved guilty"—

All this come and witness at

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD. Te'e. No. 1266,

Time and Rates as Usual.

Saturday and Sunday matinees 5-15 to 6-45 (S. T.)

IMPERIAL

CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

To-night

TINSEL

AND

TRAGEDY

A three Reel Drama of the Dissillusionments of Stage and Circus Life, played by a star cast.

M. SIGNORET.
Mlle. GABRIELLE ROBINNE
M. ALEXANDARE.

All of the comedie Francaise one of the Finest films of the season.

Also a Novel

and Amusing English Comic Film

THE LIVE MUMMY

Not very probably perhaps but absolutely laughable together with

A BEAUTIFULLY COLORED ENGLISH COMEDY

AND

PATHE'S GAZETTE

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 & 10-30 to 12 p.m.

PRIZE SHOWS

SAT. & Sun. Prize Show 5 to 6-30

PRICES AS USUAL.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

The World's Greatest Serial Masterpiece

THE MASTER KEY

LAST INSTALMENT—7,000 FEET.

This fascinating serial is now at its end. Do not miss, for love or money, the concluding episodes; they area bsorbing and interesting.

3 Shows nightly—each 1½ hours.

Time:7-15 to 8-45. 9 to 10-30. 10-45 to 12-15

Extra Prize Shows Satur. & Sun. 5-30 to 7 p.m.

Popular Half Rates as Usual.

FREE. FREE.

To our patrons in Box, MASTER KEY Album; Broochers to Patrons in First Class. PREE List, suspended on Saturday & Sunday.

If the bowels are clogged up, they need clearing. Inactivity of the bowels is what is known as constipation, and is productive of many baneful results. When your bowels do not act regularly, take Kasagra. D 25

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

General Manager.....Mr. S. Bucking am

To-night. 6-30 ***To-night. 10-0.***

THE RAG FOUR IN HARMONY AND FUN.

NORA MOORE
Comedienne.

MADELINE LA ROCHE
Soubrette.

BEATRICE MERCER
Contralto.

LEATH HARVEY
Tenor.

STEVE BUCKINGHAM
Genial Comique.

The Latest, up-to-date Moving Pictures.

DRAMATIC, COMIC, SPORTING.

PRICES AS USUAL.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	De Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

49, Churchgate Street.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta) Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Ag. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,500,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26 81 500
Capital Paid-Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

That fearful taste in your mouth, mornings, when you wake up, is most likely caused by constipation. Kasagra cures constipation and leaves your mouth sweet. D 1

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 6th August 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local; Rawalpindi has had 0.87in. and Ambala 0.35in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in the south-west and the north Punjab; night temperatures is also above normal in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 0.50in., Mainpuri 1.40 in., Jhansi 0.77in. and Cawnpore 0.98in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jodhpur has had 0.68in., Ajmer 4.37in., Jaipur 0.30in. and Kotah 1.28in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess and day temperature is in defect at Jaipur and Kotah. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Central India West and local in Gujarat; Surat has had 0.24in. and Neemuch 1.24. Skies are generally heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.17in. of rain and Hoshangabad 0.99in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature has risen but is still in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.46in., Ratnagiri 0.70in., Mormugao 0.25in. and Karwar 0.29in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local; Malegaon has had 0.20in., Poona 0.37in. and Belgaum 0.62in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The depression has moved slightly further northward and is central today between Jhansi and Mainpuri but has again decreased in intensity. It has determined nearly general rain in the United Provinces and Rajputana, fairly general in Central India West and local rain in the north and the east Punjab. Outside of the area influenced by the depression rainfall has decreased. It has been nearly general in the Konkan, fairly general in Malabar and local in the Bombay Deccan and Gujarat, while only a few showers have occurred in the Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely in east Rajputana and the west United Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in Central India West, west Rajputana, the east Punjab and some showers in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 6th of August, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	96.8	86.4	50	..	0	0
Do (2th)	94.5	83.8	76	..	0	—0.06
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	89.2	84.8	76	..	0	—0.17
Do. (5th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	110.6	88.9	65	..	0.65	—2.41
Rawalpind	102.8	72.4	77	0.87	5.93	—5.82
Lahore	104.5	79.2	69	..	1.99	—6.36
Hissar	94.9	70.1	94	0.03	4.04	..
Ambala	93.7	78.1	89	0.35	8.72	—3.79
Delhi	95.5	78.9	86	..	?	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	87.1	80.5	85	0.50	9.45	—4.53
Mainpuri	85.8	78.9	91	1.40	8.88	—3.30
Jhansi	85.9	78.1	93	0.77	13.89	—5.79
Cawnpore	88.2	80.8	88	0.98	?	..
Allahabad	92.0	80.5	78	..	18.06	—0.82
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	114.1	86.8	70	..	0.06	—1.47
Karachi	87.4	80.0	86	..	0.13	—4.31
Ajmer	89.9	75.2	91	4.37	7.65	—3.45
Jaipore	88.7	76.3	92	0.30	6.90	—4.84
Kotah	93.2	76.0	89	1.28	11.50	—3.86
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	98.4	79.0	73	..	3.66	—5.44
Dwarka	86.7	80.3	84	..	7.17	—2.85
Veraval	81.4	79.0	89	0.02	5.01	—6.97
Rajkot	90.1	76.8	76	..	9.49	—10.83
Bhavnagar Para	92.2	79.2	84	..	7.27	—9.28
Surat	82.5	78.7	87	0.24	17.73	—9.28
Ahmedabad	87.5	76.7	93	0.07	8.38	—10.05
Deesa	90.0	79.8	78	..	4.22	—9.14
Neemuch	82.7	74.0	97	1.24	12.32	—2.20
Indore	78.6	79.1	89	0.07	14.43	—2.85
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.9	75.3	90	0.17	45.50	15.13
Saugor	84.4	74.2	94	0.08	19.91	—5.04
Hoshangabad	79.9	73.9	91	0.99	24.76	—0.80
Khandaw	81.0	75.0	88	0.06	15.51	0 23
Akola	82.6	74.1	84	0.02	17.33	0.39
Amroati	82.6	73.6	88	..	15.31	—2.33
Nagpur	85.1	75.9	84	..	25.79	0.16
Chanda	87.0	77.0	83	0.09	20.12	—7.12
Raipur	82.2	75.8	92	0.02	20.21	—1.68
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.1	77.4	84	0.44	24.48	9.65
Ratnagiri	82.5	76.1	87	0.70	56.48	—3.69
Mormugao	85.5	76.7	93	0.25	59.40	—6.30
Karwar	84.1	75.4	94	0.29	64.40	13.31
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	78.5	73.1	85	0.20	12.75	2.84
Ahmednagar	71.3	69.5	89	..	13.33	4.46
Poona	77.6	71.3	86	0.37	24.57	11.37
Sholapur	80.1	72.9	70	..	0.38	0.48
Biljapur	83.4	71.2	75	..	6.12	0.25
Belgaum	74.2	66.7	95	0.62	30.45	3.33
Aurangabad	80.2	71.3	84	0.06	18.62	5.76
Nizamabad (Indur).	90.0	75.2	76	..	11.77	—5.32
Hyderabad	86.4	72.7	95	..	18.81	7.32
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.4	78.1	84	..	70.51	—9.64
Calicut	81.9	74.1	95	1.36	71.47	1.94
Cochin	82.5	74.7	91	1.46	64.10	9.90
Colombo	85.4	78.4	84	..	20.86	7.51
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.3	81.4	61	..	15.65	3 91
Bellary	91.6	74.6	63	..	10.91	6.97
Cuddapah	98.0	79.0	56	..	9.54	1.55
Madras	97.2	81.0	70	0.02	10.48	3.59
Bangalore	83.3	65.1	85	..	10.39	2.58
Coimbatore	96.2	70.3	83	..	6.34	3.20
Trichinopoly	99.1	77.4	66	..	4.65	1.49
Negapatam	97.3	79.2	82	..	3.58	—0.30

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 5th August, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.660	inches
Temperature of Air	79.8	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.3	"
Dew Point	76.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.896	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	10.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	81.1	"
Minimum do. do.	77.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	269	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.52	inches.
Total fall during month	1.88	"
Do. do. year	57.78	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 5th	0.00	"

It goes down easily.—Not pills. They stick in your throat. Kasagra, the liquid laxative and constipation cure, tastes so good that you want more. But a small dose does the work. D 2

STONE INSCRIPTION IN RAJPUTANA.

AN IMPORTANT EPIGRAPHIC DISCOVERY.

A stone inscription has recently been discovered near Partabgarh in Rajputana, which sheds new light on an obscure period in the early history of this part of India, writes a correspondent to the "Pioneer." The credit of this discovery belongs to Rai Bahadur Pandit Gaurishankar H. Ojha, Superintendent, Rajputana Museeum, Ajmer, who is at present engaged in deciphering the incription with a view to edit it in some archaeological journal.

From a cursory examination of the inscription it appears to be a reproduction of four separate grants to the shrine of Indraditya Deva, and the temple of Vatayakshini Devi, attached to the monastery of Haripeshvar. The original grants were probably on less durable material and were engraved on stone, as we learn from the last line of the inscription, in the Samvat year 1003 (946A. D.) by Siddhapa, son of Satya. The inscription belongs to the time of Mahendrapala II, the Pratihar King of Kanauj, whose name and date were, but for this discovery, quite unknown up to the present. He was evidently the overlord of those parts where the Chabamanas were his feudatories, and his governors ruled at Ujjain and Mandu.

The inscription contains 34 lines of Sanskrit prose and verse and, as explained above, naturally consists of four parts. The first part contains after four verses of invocation to the sun-god and the goddess Durga, a succession list of eight rulers of the Pratihara dynasty of Mahodaya (Kanauj) seven of whom from Devashakti to Vinayakapal are known from other records as well. But this is the first record unearthed which continues the line to Vinayakapala's son and successor, Mahendrapala the second whose mother was named Prasadhana Devi. This king made a grant of the village named Kharparapadrak (now Khurot, 7 miles south-east of Partabgarh) situated near Ghontavarshika (now Ghotarsi 7 miles east of Partabgarh) in the western district of Dashapur (modern Mandsor) to the shrine of the goddess Vatayakshini attached to the monastery of Haripeshwar on the 5th day of the bright half of Margashirsha in the year 1003 of Samvat era (A. D. 946). The date is given both in numerical figures and symbols. This part of the inscription ends with the signature of Shri Vidagdha, who appears to be the governor of the province.

This grant by the overlord of the province is given the place of honour in the inscription, the second part of which records an endowment by one of his governors to the shrine erected by one of his feudatories. It commences with an eulogy of the Chahamana (Chanhan) family, in which Prince Govindaraja, his son Durlabharaja and his son Indraraja are mentioned by name. The last mentioned prince built a temple dedicated to the sun-god under the name Indradityadeva at the village of Ghontavarshika, for the upkeep of which Madhava, son of Damodara, a great feudatory lord and leader of the army at Ujjain granted the village called Dharapadraka (probably modern Dhariamad in Memar) at the request of the builder, who is also mentioned as a great feudatory chief. It also mentions that the contemporary officer at Mandapika (Mandu) was Shri Sharma, appointed by Kokkata, commander-in-chief of the king (Mahendrapal II of Kanauj). The inscription goes on to record some further minor grants and concludes with the signature of Madhava, the donar, and Shri Vidagdha mentioned in the first part.

The third part records that on the 1st day of the bright half of Shravana in Samvat 999 (A. D. 942) Bhartribhata, son of Khommana dedicated a piece of land called Babbulika in the village Palashakupika (probably Palasia, 15 miles south of Mandsor) to the same shrine of the sun-god. The donor is evidently the ruler of Memar, an inscription of whose regin, dated Samvat 1000 (A. D. 943), has also been discovered near Udepur by Pandit Gourishankar H. Ojha.

The last part of the inscription commemorates the grant of a piece of land to the same shrine, by one Devaraja, son of Chamundaraja, and of another field by Indraraja, and goes on to record minor grants of oil, flowers, saffron, nuts etc., by merchants for the use of the shrine. The last line mentions the date and the name of the engraver alluded to above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay. Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
		Aug. h m	ft. in.	Aug. h. m		ft. in.
Fr.	6	m 9 3	24 9	6 m 1 8		18 8
		7 21a	23 5	2 40a		21 11
Sat.	7	m 9 52	25 7	7 m 2 11		17 9
		8 47a	23 9	3 37a		17 0
SUN.	8	m 10 27	26 5	8 m 3 6		18 0
		9 44a	24 5	4 13a		17 6
Mon.	9	m 10 57	27 2	9 m 3 50		17 1
		10 29a	25 2	4 54a		19 6
Tu.	10	m 11 26	27 10	10 m 4 30		16 6
		11 10a	26 0	5 27a		18 9
W.	11	m 11 55	28 4	11 m 5 3		16 1
		11 50a	26 8	5 58a		18 0
Th.	12	m 0 24a	28 7	12 m 5 44		15 11
				6 23a		17 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.		Sunrise	Sunset
6	(Friday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 12m.
7	(Saturday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 12m.
8	(Sunday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 11m.
9	(Monday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11m.
10	(Tuesday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 10m.
11	(Wednesday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 9m.
12	(Thursday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Perigee, July 24th, 10-9h. a.m Full Moon 26th, 5h. 41-0m. p.m.; Last Quarter, Aug. 3rd 2h. 57-3m. a.m.; Apogee, 5th, 8-1h. p.m.; New Moon 11th, 4h. 22-4m. p.m.; First Quarter, 18th, 7h. 47-5m. a.m

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BY

K. J. RUSTOMJI, Bar-at-Law,

Honorsman of the Council of Legal Educati

Most favourably received by the Bench as well as by the Bar. The following are some of the opinions received—

Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of Bengal:—Already I have had occasion to use your work on Limitation, and I have found it of great help.

Hon'ble Sir John Wallis, Kt., Chief Justice of Madras:—The book appears to have been planned on sound lines and carefully written. It should be of much use to the Profession.

Hon'ble Sir Donald Johnston, Kt., Chief Judge, Punjab Chief Court:—I will use it in Court and I have no doubt the Courts will find your Commentary on the Law of Limitation as a useful Guide.

Hon'ble Justice Sir John Woodroffe, Kt., Calcutta High Court:—Your book will very useful to me in my work.—

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 6th.

Nairung	Grant	Karachi
Caspian	Wright	Port Said
Chanda	Cunningham	Suez
Kinkon Maru	Tenjimato	Portland

DEPARTURES.

August. 6th.

Chakla	Allen	Basra

The following steamer received port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer	Clan Macfarlane	for Chittagong

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading:

Steamer	Kratos	for Middlesbro
"	Caspian	for Burrow-in-Furness.

S. S. Nairung:—The s. s. Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain G. C. Grant, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, in ballast.

S. S. Caspian:—The s. s. Caspician 2,317 tons, Captain Wright, arrived here yesterday from Port Said.

S. S. Chanda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chanda, 1899 tons, Captain F. Gun-Cunningham, arrived here yesterday from Suez, with a general cargo and sugar on board.

S. S. Kinkon Maru:—The steamer Kinkon Maru, 2,185 tons, Captain M. Tenjimato, arrived here yesterday from Portland, which port she left on the 18th June, with a cargo of timber

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Compay's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain S. Allen, sailed yesterday for Basra, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Macfarlane:—The steamer Clan Macfarlane, 3,107 tons, Captain Swanton, will sail to-day for Chittagong, in ballast.

Friday, August 6th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Natal (Transport) Dawson ..... T. M. & Co
B Elzia ..... Potts ..... M. M. & Co
F. Warturm ..... J. Finlay & Co
M. Hom van ..... Courtenay ..... T. M. & Co
P. Camellia ..... Crowther ..... J. F. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi ..... K. N. & Co
Netravati ..... K. N. & Co
Iravadi ..... K. N. & Co
S. tanji ..... K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Priestfield ..... Ball .....
2 Iyo Maru ..... Shimoto ..... N. Y. Kaisha
3 [illegible] ..... Swanton ..... J. Finlay & Co
4 Bushu Maru ..... Ibo ..... K. N. & Co
5 Montebello ..... Montgomery ..... J. Finlay & Co
6 Baroda ..... Herscroft ..... M. M. & Co
7 Bawean ..... Vanstewen ..... D. Nanjee & Sons
8 Tregurno ..... Humphreys ..... D. Nanji & Sons
9 City of Durham ..... Hopping ..... K. N. & Co
10 & 11 Chosun Maru .. Yomase ..... N. Y. Kaisha
12 & 13 Santhia ..... Robertson ..... M. M. & Co
14 Linga ..... Cutbush ..... M. M. & Co
15 Cabeto ..... Augusto ..... Italian M. S. N Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sardinia ..... Jeffreys ..... P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Khiva ..... P. & O. S. N Co
5 Oolbaria ..... Armour ..... M. M. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Jehangir ..... T. M & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Caspian ..... Wright .....
Chanda ..... Cuninghame ..... M. M. & Co
Islami ..... Watson ..... T. M. & O
Kasara ..... Gulliver ..... M. M. & Co
Khosrou ..... Hannah ..... T. M. & Co
Kratos ..... Hillberg ..... T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru ..... Tenjimato ..... N. Y. K.
Melford Hall ..... Seaborne ..... W. & A. G. & Co
Nairung ..... Grant ..... T. M. & Co
Nurmal ..... Thompson ..... T. M. & Co
Portyrich ..... Madley .....
Pasha ..... Elliot ..... T. M. & Co
Salma ..... Ramner ..... F. F. Campbell & Co

EXPORTS.

August 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Natal Transport (s) 56 bales wool V. Omerse, 27 bales wool H. K. M. Gethen, 2 bales cotton twist China Mills, 50 bales cotton fly G. Veerji and Co.

City of Durham (s) 1,250 tons manganese ore Central India Mining Co., 76 bales wool B. Harbham, 245 bales wool D. Koondanmal, 19 bales wool E. N. Stein, 1,000 cwt. myrabolams O. Govindji, 1,000 cwt. myrabolams D. Bomanji and Co., 2,002 cwt. myrabolams D. Velji, 746 bales cotton waste K. Visram and Co., 330 bales cotton fly K. Visram and Co., 875 bales cotton fly H. E. Bode and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Khiva (s) 3 bales sheep skins M. J Joomabhoy and Co., 2 bales calf skins H. A. Omer and Son, 14 bales cow hides, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR GARSTOW.

Pentyrch (s) 5,500 tons manganese ore T. Merrison and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER OR MIDDLESBOROGH.

Karatos (s) 1,700 tons manganese ore T. Morrison and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Karatos (s) 50,000 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros., 20,000 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Tregurno (s) 6,000 cwt. linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Homayun (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore Central India Mining Co.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

Caspian (s) 5,100 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Chosen Maru (s) 300 bales cotton Volkart Bros., 1,100 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 500 bales cotton N. M. H. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton T. Yuasa.

FOR OSAKA.

Chosen Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton Bruel and Co., 100 bales cotton N. Rajaram and Co. 300 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Chosen Maru (s) 100 bales cotton N. Rajaram and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Chosen Maru (s) 1,400 bales cotton N. B. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton T. Yuasa.

FOR KOBE.

Chosen Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 240 bales cotton T. Nishimatow and Co., 660 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 811 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co., 1,032 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 1,100 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sardinia (s) 300 bales cotton M. Amersy and Co, 1,100 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 200 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co., 500 bales cotton E. D. Sassoon and Co., 600 bales cotton H. Nensey and Co., 1,500 bales cotton twist Sassoon J. David and Co., 1,500 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon and Co., 300 bales cotton twist David Sassoon and Co., 1,500 bales cotton twist A. E. J. Abram, 300 bales cotton twist C. Bomanji and Co., 1,100 bales cotton twist Tata Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sardinia (s) 87 bales cotton twist David Sassoon and Co., 400 bales cotton twist Tata Sons and Co., 500 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon and Co., 500 bales cottoon twist D. David, 14 cases Indian condiments M. M. Poonjaji and Co., 3 cases Cambay stones A. N. Ebrahim, 237 cwt. khimmias D. S. Joshi.

FOR KOBE.

Iyo Maru (s) 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Sardinia from Shanghai.—Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—312 cases 4 packages silk goods, 9 cases silk and cotton goods, 18 cases 822 bales raw sil, 4701 bags green peas, 95 cases damer, 51 bags arecanuts, 100 kegs nails, 365 bags pepper, 1,478 bags rice, 100 cases pines, 64 bundles rattans, 8 bags almonds 518 bags betelnuts, 1 cask cement, 29 cases 14 packages provisions, 1 case saffron, 60 bundles canes, 275 cases dry preserves, 8 cases shoes, 450 bags sago flour, 10 cases dry proons, 75 bundles gawngal, 7 bags cardamom seeds, 10 cases vermilion, 33 rolls earthenware, 1 case 2 hds. wine, 2 cases brandy, 1 case biscuits, 147 cases jam, 117 bags sessamum seeds, 4 boxes bar gold, 4 cases lacquerware, 4 cases cotton goods, 18 cases silk yarn, 200 bags turmuric, 5,930 bags sugar, 678 coils rope, 4,080 cases fire crackers, 13 cases 662 packages 1,926 chests green tea.

S. S. Chosen Maru, from Yokohama.—Agents, N. Y. Kaisha.—420 cases beer, 28 cases 17 crates clocks, 1 case enamelware, 50 cases cassia, 35 cases glass bangles, 236 cases camphor, 20 cases glass jars, 13 cases isinglass, 575 casks cement, 100 cases tea, 24 slabs zinc, 20 bundles gunnies, 25 barrels 200 casks coal tar, 3 cases lacquerware, 2,000 bags sugar, 2 cases wax, 4 cases peppermint oil, 8 cases peppermint crystal, 2 cases silk goods, 10 cases 10 bales cotton goods, 6 cases knitted goods 80 cases canned fruit 24 cases paper, 222 bags damer bater, 150 bags sago flour, 937 bags rice, 200 rolls mattings, 2 pots K. P. oil, 2,486 pieces planks, 25 bags coffee, 112 bags tapioca, 749 bags betelnuts, 26 bags nutmegs, 35 cases 63 bundles gum benjamin.

S. S. Chanda, from Suez.—Agents, M. M. and Co.—300 bags sugar, 5 cases rhino horns, 2 packages ivory.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

The all India weather report of to-day indicated that the depression has moved slowly in a northwest direction and its centre this morning is near to Agra. It has decreased very much in intensity.

Fairly heavy rain has fallen in Rajputana and rainfall has extended into the submontante districts of the Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, Rajputana and the Konkan and local in Assam, Bengal and west of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar.

A few falls also occurred in Mysore and south-east of Madras.

The principal amounts are Cherapunji 3 inches, Jalpaiguri 2, Bogra, Mainpuri, Calicut and Cochin 1½ each, Mymensingh and Cawnpore 1 each.

FLOODS IN BURMA DISTRICTS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

RANGOON, Aug. 6.

Very heavy rain is reported from Arakan and Tenasserim coast, while in the Insein district floods have destroyed crops over a large area.

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 6th August 1915.	Total since June 1st 1915.	June 1st to 6th August 1914.	June 1st to 6th August 1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.44	56.48	49.77	60 05
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.64	60.03	51 44	70 14
Esplanade [Gok Tej. Hospl.]	0.59	56.59	53 19	69 34
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.59	62.20	58.56	72.45

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 6th August 1915, was 29.913 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 25 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Sir Krishna Gupta presided at a drawing-room meeting held at the house of Lady Muir Mackenzie, Draycott Place during mail week, for the adoption of a memorial to the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the education of women and girls in India. The memorial, adopted on the motion of Mr. Yusuf Ali (late I.C.S.) and seconded by Lady Emily Lutyens, daughter of the late Lord Lytton while recognizing the inherent difficulties of the subject on account of the customs and social prejudices of the people and gratefully acknowledging the past efforts of the Government, expressed disappointment that the number of girls under instruction in British India is only the equivalent of 3,910 for every million of the population, It held that the enormous disparity 0.1, to 5, in the number of girls and boys under instruction in British India constitutes a grave danger to the social well being of the Indian communities. The memorialists prayed that the whole question should be thoroughly examined by a representative committee consisting mainly of Indians of all communities, including the Indian ladies in the Association with the ladies connected with or interested in education in England.

Sir Krishna Gupta, answering, said, in anticipation of a possible objection that the present time is unsuitable for pressing the question, the war though occupying much attention in India was not so all absorbing as in Britain and the people had time and opportunity to think of other things as well. But the main consideration for going forward was that the education membership was about to be filled for the first time by an Indian, Sir Sankaran Nair who had given much attention to social and educational reform, and the promoters felt it most desirable that great progress should be made in this important matter during his tenure. A Committee was appointed with Sir Krishna Gupta as chairman and Mr. Yusuf Ali and Miss Bonargie as joint honorary secretaries, to take the necessary further steps.

A concession that is sure to be immensely appreciated by French soldiers at the front has been made by the Government, according to the "Intransigeant." Those who obtain leave to visit their families will have their fares paid both ways.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(10th Sunday after Trinity, 8th August.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle) Church Gate Street, Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7.45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Lloyd in E. flat; Hymns, 528, 210, 506, 221; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Walmisley in C.; Hymns 191, 517, 234; Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service, 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English: Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A., (Marathi): Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., (Gujrati): Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road —Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—There will be no service in this Church until further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. C. B. Grey Collier; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8.30 a.m., Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock. —Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease) Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass, Prayer and Sermon 11 a.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—Chaper of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Praise List: Psalms 84 (tune 28), Paraphrases 20 (tune 73), Hymns 390 (tune 107), 191 (1st tune), 365 (1st tune).

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: The Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Amroli Presbyteriam Church.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe. English Service 8-30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. J. R. Cuthbert. Marathi Service; 5 p.m., Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School, 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, 11 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. M. B. Fuller, M.A., (Missionary Alliance, Colaba); 6-30 Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 4.45 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: Mr. G. Bennett; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School and Bible Class for men from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Home Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Maleiu:—9 a.m. Sunday School; 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4.30 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services —Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Pettit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. D. B. De Monte—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of Glory, Byculla. Annual thanksgiving, High Mass of the employees of the Bombay Port Trust Workshops, with Sermon and Benediction, in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

Rosary, Church, Mazagon.—Vicar Rev. M X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5.30 p.m. Week days 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes —6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar. Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass; 5-30 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias. Sunday Services Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra —8-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha, 3, 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 5 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus —Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. E. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Prarthana Samaj.—Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service at the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, to-morrow, at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.)

SOCIETY OF ST. DOMINICK, DADAR.

Society of St. Dominick, Dadar.—The above Society will celebrate the Feast of their Patron St. Dominick on Sunday, the 8th instant, in the Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar. There will be a Solemn High Mass at 7.45 a.m., with sermon by Rev. Fr. Dominick DeSa. On the following day there will also be a Requiem Mass for the repose of all the deceased members of the above Society at 6-30 a.m.

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SAD PLIGHT OF THE DE RESZKES.

A RUINED HOME.

"It is fearful to think of Edouard de Reszke in his former environment, and that of torment and privation which now exist," says Avery Strakosch in "Musical America" (New York). But, adds this friend, who recalls for the old admirers of the de Reszkes the picture of their life in Poland, Edouard "will remain there, too, to the last possible moment, with his people, helping them, ignoring even his own physical sufferings." We read:

The very name of de Reszke speaks of perfection of musical and theatrical art in its combined entirely. Who in the world of music does not know their name and its attendant history? Jean, the great tenor, possessing an astounding repertoire, every role of which was individual in its magnificent interpretation. And Edouard, big in every sense, especially in matters of lyrical expression and intellect! And so they were real gentlemen, fine in a broad, happy way, It is hard to think of them now as two human beings, suffering to the extreme, both physically and mentally. Jean de Reszke, who is in Paris, has sent his eldest boy, Jean junior, to the front with the French Army, and he recently received the sad knowledge that Edouard is existing half-starved in the ruins of their formerly luxurious estate "Borowna," three miles from Klomnice.

Previously to the war, which has made the country about Klomnice one of the chief grounds of conflict, the de Reszke estate numbered 12,000 well-cultivated acres. In the back fo the villa was the forest-land, really a small private game reserve, in which the brothers with their guests often hunted the deer, partidge, and hare abounding there. Most of the land, however, was given over to potato-raising from which the annual supply of vodka was made. Happily employed were the 400 peasants with their allowance of provender, their little homes, and a dependable yearly wage.

SHRINE OF THE "MIRACULOUS VIRGIN."

Not far from the de Reszke estate is the village of Czestochowie, of historical fame. It holds the famous "Miraculous Virgin" in its cathedral. To this "Virgin"—a statue of the Virgin which was supposed to perform miracles—came penitents from all over Poland. The whole day long they could be seen passing by "Borowna," often being spurred along their way by the financial assistance of the de Reszkes or their peasants, who always kept a supply of small coins.

Now there is a great change. Edouard is living destitute in a cellar, all that is left of the beautiful estate which had been in their possession for over twenty years.

Mr. Strakosch draws upon the recollections of Dr. Holbrook Curtis, who is one of the vice-presidents of the Polish Relief Fund, for the picture of the home as it was in happier days:

I remember it as it was then a beautiful, peaceful home with an atmosphere unlike any I have ever known elsewhere. The night of our arrival was an especially auspicious occasion, being the annual celebration known as the "Feast of the Crops." In this the two brothers participated, responding to the gifts of fruits and sweets, and to the stirring speeches and songs. The days following I was shown about the estate, and was continually impressed by the outward signs of devotion shown by the peasants.

The homes of these peasants were very interesting. The married men had little individual huts, and the bachelors boasted a long low building of simple neat lines. Near the entrance to "Borowna" stood a very old church, which because of its distinctive national architecture the de Reszkes allowed to remain there. There were many interesting historical places in the surrounding country. The adjoining estate held an ancient underground hermitage which was used in the seventeenth century as a retreat for the brothor of the ancient proprietor. It is no doubt being used in this twentieth century for purposes of safety.

This Splendid Whisky is popular because Consumers have found it to be better than many of the much-advertised brands, but more moderate in price. Test it for yourself, and abide by the result.

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Prices and particulars on request.

An irritated throat is quickly soothed by Zymole Trokeys. They increase the throat secretions and strengthen the vocal cords. Nothing better for public speakers. B.20

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		Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″	(Fixed)	45	0	0
12″	(,,)	35	0	0
16″	(Oscillating)	70	0	0
12″	(Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″	(Fixed)	50	0	0
12″	(,,)	38	0	0
16″	(Oscillating)	75	0	0
12″	(,,)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades		95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades		60	0	0

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COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP REPORT.

The report, emanating from a private telegraphic source, that the boll weevil has put in an appearance in Central Texas and Mississipi may possibly invest the following report culled from the "Manchester Guardian" as to the condition of the American cotton crop, with a certain amount of interest, despite the fact of it being a little belated:—

The trade realises that, once the European complications are removed as a market factor, such matters as the crop outlook and trade situation will command attention. Few in the trade express opinions as to the future course of prices, but they all realise that any factor of a bullish character, such as a turn for the worse in the crop outlook, would readily be reflected in the market. The decrease in the acreage and large cut in the use of fertilisers, it is claimed, will result in more consideration being given to crop scares and adverse climatic conditions. Up to the present, the start of the crop has been normal, but this is the time of the season when the crop should be, and usually is, at its best. July and August are the trying months for the plant, and there have been few years when there was an absence of crop scares during those months. Even with the prevailing unsettled state of affairs the market at times has quickly responded to unfavourable crop and weather reports. Speculative interests have taken advantage of the adverse advices, but mostly in the way of taking profits on advances. Bears continue to display no aggressiveness, and apart from some undoing of hedges by Southern mills offerings have been very limited. For some time past Liverpool interests have been quite active sellers in this market, but of late buying orders in fair volume have been received from there.

While it is evident that for some time to come there will be no scarcity of cotton, even though the crop this season turns out to be small, there is no pressure of spot holdings in the South. In fact, Southern spot markets have again shown more willingness to follow an advance than a decline in futures. The domestic demand continues quite active, and, while it is claimed that there is virtually no demand from foreigners, exports continue remarkably heavy and there is every indication that before the end of the season they will equal last year's total. Liverpool interests have been credited with re-entering the Southern markets for the actual during the latter part of the current week on a fairly liberal scale, and it is predicted that during the coming fall Liverpool will be called upon to supply cotton to most of the European ports. An active demand for linters and low grades has been reported from domestic concerns manufacturing gunpowder. The one unfavourable factor in the spot situation has been the smallness of forward business. Usually at this time of the year business in forward shipments has been on a large scale, but to date there has been but very little.

REPORTS FROM THE COTTON BELT.

Weather conditions have been somewhat irregular. Early in the week they were rather unfavourable in Oklahoma and North Texas, as well as in the Carolinas, but later on the conditions became favourable all over the belt. The crop was reported as making good progress, though still a fortnight to a month late. Taking the belt as a whole, fields are fairly clean and well cultivated, with good stands throughout many sections. Those that have experienced heavy rains, however, complain of grassy condition and poor cultivation. Oklahoma and North Texas conditions are rather poor, and a great deal of the acreage is likely to be abandoned. In many places cotton is not yet planted, and the use of the land will be diverted to grain and forage crops. In Southern and Central Texas the crop is in good condition, a number of places reporting the outlook to be perfect. In the Central States and Georgia considerable improvement has been reported, as the weather has been perfect. Stands are good, fields clean and well worked. Some parts of South Georgia and Alabama have reported blooms earlier than usual. In the Carolinas and parts of East Georgia complaints of too much rain and cold nights have been received, and the progress of the crop has been reported to be decidedly unfavourable. It will take some time for the fields in those States to be cleaned. Much has already been heard of the boll weevil, especially as regards Alabama and Louisiana. Farmers, however, are fighting the insect with the usual vigour and the damage is not expected to exceed that of other years.

TRADE OF INDIA

The annual statement of the Trade of British India ending 31st March 1914, Vol. II, has been issued by the Department of Statictics. The tables relate to the countries from which goods were imported or to which they were exported, according to countries of consignment and final destination. The tables show that India imports goods chiefly from the British Empire, while she exports her commodities to other places outside the Empire. The chief sources are:—(1) the United Kingdom (64 per cent.), (2) Germany (7 per cent.), (3) Java (6 per cent.), (4) Japan (3 per cent.), (5) the United States (3 per cent cent.), (6) Austria-Hungary and Belgium (2 per cent. each.)

India's exports go to the following countries in the following proportion:—(1) the United Kigdom (24 per cent.), (2) Germany (10 per cent.), (3) Japan (9 per cent.), (4) the United States (9 per cent), (5) France (7 per cent.), (6) Belgium (5 per cent.), (7) Austria-Hungary ((4 per cent). With the outbreak of the War the position of Germany and other countries has been materiallly affected and Germany and Austria-Hungary together with other belligerent countries have taken a notably less portion in the year 1914-15 as is evident from the trade returns.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

Liverpool, Aug. 5th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	14,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,500
,, Sales of East Indian	..	300
,, Imports	..	5,000
Mid. Americans	..	5.48
Egyptian F.G.F.	..	7.40
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time. .. October	..	9.42
January	..	9.83
New York Official noon call October	..	9.41
January	..	9.80
New Orleans 10 a.m. October	..	9.27
January	..	9.66

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 5th.

Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	5,000

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-days'price
August	5.27	5.32
Aug.-Sept.	5.27	5.32
Sept.-Oct.	5.33	5.38
Oct.-Nov.	5.39	5.44
Nov.-Dec.	5.45	5.50
Dec.-Jan.	5.49	5.54
Jan.-Feb.	5.53	5.58
Feb.-Mar.	5.57	5.62
Mar.-Apl.	5.61	5.66
April-May	5.65	5.70
May-June	5.68	5.73
June-July	5.71	5.76
July-Aug.	5.74	5.79

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 5th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day'sprice.
Aug.	5.27	5.35
Aug.-Spet	5.27	5.35
Sept.-Oct.	5.33	5.40
Oct.-Nov.	5.39	5.46
Nov.-Dec.	5.45	5.52
Dec.-Jan.	5.49	5.56
Jan.-Feb	5.53	5.60
Feb.-Mar.	5.57	5.64
Mar.-Aprl.	5.61	5.68
Apl.-May	5.65	5.72
May-June	5.68	5.75
June-July	5.71	5.78
July-Aug.	5.74	5.81

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 5th.

Good Bengal M. G.	.. .. ..	4.-d
F. G. ,, ,,	.. .. ..	4.15d
Fine ,, ,,	.. .. ..	4.30d.
Good Scinde M.G.	.. .. ..	4.-d
F. G. ,, ,,	.. .. ..	4.15d.
Fine ,, ,,	.. .. ..	4.30d.
Good Oomra M. G.	.. .. ..	4.45d.
F. G. ,, ,,	.. .. ..	4.60d.
Fine ,, ,,	.. .. ..	4.75d.
Good Oomra M.G.	.. .. ..	4.50d.
Fine ,, ,,	.. .. ..	4.80d.
Bood Broach M. G.	.. .. ..	4.00d.
F. G. ,, ,,	.. .. ..	5.05d.
Fine ,, ,,	.. .. ..	5.20d.

For hoarseness which follows straining of the voice, nothing is so soothing or effective as Zymole Trokeys. A trial will please you. B.22

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	4,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	..	7,000
,, ,, to Continent	..	
Futures at New York October	..	9.42
Previous closing price	..	9.39
Futures at New York January	..	9.82
Previous closing price	..	9.78
Spot Cotton at New York ..	..	9.40
Previous price	..	9.30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	..	8.69
Previous price	..	8.69
Futures at New OrleanOctober	..	9.27
Previous price	..	9.20
Futures at New Orleans January	..	9.66
Previous price	..	9.59
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .	..	7
Demand Bills	..	4.76.10
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	..	47⅛

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 5th.

Bar Silver Spot	22⅝
Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August. 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£200,000
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4 15/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅜
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	5½
Interest day to day loans	4½
,, 7 day market loans ..	4
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	26.95

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Aug. 5th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	62,200,000	Inc.	1,300,000
Public Deposits .	147,100,000	Dec.	30,500,000
Other do. .	84,200,000	Dec.	11,300,000
Govt. Securities .	46,900,000	Dec.	6,300,000
Other Securities	155,300,000	Dec.	36,900,000
Notes and Gold .	47,200,000	Inc.	1,400,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 20% of the Liabilities.

MAILS.

London, Aug. 4th.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

WAR LOANS.

London, August 5th.

3½% War Loan	1925-1928	..£ 92½
4½% ,, ,,	1925-1945	..£ 98⅛

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, August, 5th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-ship Sellers	56/9
TONE:—Firm.	
Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Sellers	56/9
TONE:—Firm	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F sellers	56/6
TONE:—Firm.	
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. sellers	56/1½
TONE:—Firm.	
Wheat Choice White Bombay	57/3
Wheat. Bombay Club No. 2 sellers.	56⅛

SOUTH AMERICAN

Rozario Santa Fe-60 lbs.—Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal.
Victorian.—Nominal.
New South Wales.—Nominal.
Karachi Barley August-Sept. buyers 37

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex Ship July-Aug, sellers	56
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship 3% July-Aug. sellers	50/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug-Sept. sellers	55/9
Toria Rapeseed	50/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) August-September; Sellers	15

Constipation produces more suffering than any other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure cure for it is Kasagra. Pleasant and perfect. 26

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) August-Sept. Hull sellers	£8/15/0

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£74½
Copper Braziers	£100
Yellow Metal	13
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English Best Selected Copper	84½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£ 20.0
Hard Spelter	£57½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value.	25

London, Aug. 3rd.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September-November	19.9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-November	19/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September-November	22/1½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-November ..	22/3
Tone of Java Sugars Firm.	
Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Paid. ..	54/3

London, Aug. 4th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September-November	19/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-November	19/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September-November	22/1½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-November ..	22/3
Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept.; Buyers..	54/

London, Aug. 5th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September/November;	19/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September/November;	19/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September/November;	22
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September/November;	22/1½
Tone:—Quiet.	
Linseed Calcutta August-Sept. Paid	54/3

RUBBER.

Para Rubber August-Sept.	2/4½
Ceylon Rubber. Sept.-Oct. sellers.	2/4⅝

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Aug. 5th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow, Finest Australian Mutton Tallow, General Tone of Tallow Auction. Full rates.	full Rates.

BOMBAY MARKETES.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, August 6.

The market this morning was firm with new Broach quoted at 243 the advance being due to higher advices from Home.

In the afternoon the market opened with new Broach at 244 but subsequently became easier and at Colaba 241½ was quoted.

A little business has been done in the bazaar in both new Broach and Bengals.

Ready cotton is only in moderate demand.

We quote:—
Fine Bengal September 169.
Fine Akola September 200.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach April 241½.
Fully Good Bengal January 184½.
Fine K/Akola January 211.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	..	..	243	Apr. 25'16
M.G. ,, ...	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals (By terms)	191/2	186	..	Jan. 25'16
M.G. Rajputana (By terms	..	..	..	..
M.G. Sind Punjab (By terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bhangalkote	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M.G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee description	..	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	200	..	..	Sept. 25'15
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	215	Do.
H. G. Western	..	..	182	Do.
M.G. Westerns	..	..	189	Do.
M.G. Miraj	..	..	216	Do.
M.G. Compta	..	..	212	Do.
M.G. Bengals	119	..	..	Do.
M.G. Akola, Khgm. ..	212/3	..	..	Jan. 25'16

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 5th August, 1915:—

Cotton ..	965 Bales.
Wheat ..	3,351 cwts.
Linseed ..	3,846 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	1,265 ,,
Ginjellyseed ..	456 ,,
Poppyseed ..	344 ,,
Groundnuts ..	1,357 ,,
Castorseed ..	2,360 ,,
Rice ..	2,960 ,,
Myrabollams ..	518 ,,
Cottonseed ..	21,505 ,,
Gram ..	277 ,,
Joowar ..	1,326 ,,
Barley ..	1,871 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ... Rs. 6-11-6, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi Sept. ..... Rs. 6-12-6, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-8, B. T. per cwt.
Forward ..... Rs. 8-6, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore Rs. 6-12-6, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ... Rs. 6-13-6, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 8-3, R. D. per cwt
Poppyseed.
Ready .....Rs. 7-11, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts Bold .....Rs. 37, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ..... Rs. 4, R. D. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready .....Rs. 6-10-6 R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 22, B. T. per condy.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 44, B. T. per condy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready ..	1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail ..	1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward ..	1s. 3 7/8d. Sept.

Banks Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do. forward	1s. 4 3-16d. Sept.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready ...1s. 4 7-32d.	
Francs 3 m-s. do.	nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	130½
Do. Shanghai	166
60 d-s. Yokohama	151½

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-13-6
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24-1-6
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	57-15-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 6.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened slightly easy to-day but the low rates attracted investors and the quotations soon recovered Tata Iron and Steel shares are keeping firm in a remarkable manner.

In mill shares for September delivery David touched Rs. 530 but at the close advanced to Rs. 540.

Fazulbhai stood steady at Rs. 376¼. Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 900 to Rs. 905.

Madhavji kept firm at Rs. 1,105.

Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,802½, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,400, Currimbhai at Rs. 190 and Crescent at Rs. 87½.

Colabas changed hands at Rs. 1,302½, for cash.

New Great Easterns were in demand at Rs. 192½

Finlays were placed at Rs. 242½, and Kohinoors at Rs. 610.

Bank of Bombay shares moved up to Rs. 1,560 x.d.

Eastern Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 57.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 168½.

Bombay Burma Trading corporation shares dropped to Rs. 882½ x.d.

Bombay Electric Tram Co. ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 200 and preference at Rs. 170.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 105½. Deferred improved to Rs. 206½ for September settlement. Preference changed hands at Rs. 165½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was reported in the vicinity of Rs. 89.

4 per cent. city Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 97.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

	Rs.
Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st May, 1915	1,29,907
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	12,635
Total earnings from 1st April to 31st May, 1915	2,84,899
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	17,495

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

	Rs.
Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st May, 1915	47,170
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	2,395
Total earnings from 1st April to 31st May, 1915	92,393
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	9,815

RHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

	Rs.
Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st May, 1915	13,839
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	972
Total earnings from 1st April to 31st May, 1915	25,853
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	1,033

AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY,

	Rs.
Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 24th July, 1915	12,500
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	5,485
Total earnings from 1st April to 24th July, 1915	2,32,937
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	461

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale, yesterday, at 15 29-32d. and 15 27-32d. the rupee, respectively.

The total of the tenders received for Deferred Transfers was £455,000 out of which Bombay took £320,000, Calcutta £120,000, Madras £15,000.

In consequence of Friday, the 13th August, having been notified as a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, allotments of Sterling Transfers on London will be made by the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 12th August.

COLOMBO TEA SALES

CALCUTTA REPORT OF INDIAN OUTTURN.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 5.

The quantities dealt with on Tuesday's tea sale were:—Black offered 1,939,800, sold 1,522,897; green offered 10,036, sold 5,996. There were no corresponding sales.

The following telegram, dated 4th August, has been sent from the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, to the Indian Tea Association, London:—"Assam Dooars outturn good, fair and seasonable. Darjeeling outturn normal, fair and seasonable. Sylhet outturn normal, good and favourable. Terai outturn below, normal fair and favourable. Cachar outturn poor, fair, favourable, severe flood damage."

TRAVANCORE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

HELP FROM THE DURBAR.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Aug. 5.

Some enterprising capitalists of north Travancore have started a sugar mill at Ettumanoor, an important centre of sugar cane cultivation. The Durbar have sanctioned the purchase of large quantities of this sugar for use in the various temples of north Travancore.

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and afraid to go. You needn't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. C-1

EVERY MOTHER MAY SUCKLE HER CHILD

If she regularly takes Lactagol. Artificial means never can provide a safe or efficient diet for baby. Ask your doctor. He will tell you that you owe it to baby to give a trial to Lactagol, which is now used in all Hospitals, Lying-in and Nursing Institutions to enable mothers to suckle their children.

Lactagol, when taken by the nursing mother, fills her breasts with an ample supply of rich milk. By taking Lactagol, a mother is able without pain or fatigue to suckle her child and thus give him the best possible chance of a vigorous healthy childhood.

Lactagol is invaluable to those mothers whose supply of milk fails after the first few days or weeks.

Lactagol will maintain the mother's strength at a normal level, and if taken before confinement helps to make good the heavy demands of the unborn child upon her reserve of strength.

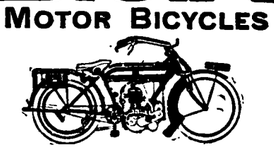
Lactagol may be obtained at Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-6 from all Chemists and Stores throughout India. The expense is small, but the advantage of its use to both mother and child are very great.

E. T. Pearson & Co., Ltd., London Sole Proprietors of

LACTAGOL

Mother's security for her BABY'S HEALTH.

THE B.S.A MOTOR BICYCLES



4¼ H.P., 3 speed chain drive, Lamp, Horn, complete, is the machine for rough service and long life.

PRICE RS. 1,100.

Send for our List of Cycles and Accessories.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
1, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Tel.—"Wellington Cyclists."

Madeira Cake.

Madeira cake and Royal cake for afternoon tea are simply delicious. You can have these and many other dainty kinds of cake and pastry made quite easily at home, if your cook uses

"Paisley Flour (Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder
* *Recipes for the above in every tin.*

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!
GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY
OF
SAVING MONEY.
GRAND CLEARING SALE
commencing from Monday, 9th August 1915.
All articles to be disposed of at rock bottom prices.
Indian, Chinese and Japanese Silks and Curiosities.
MURIJMAL, THAROOMAL,
Hotel Majestic Building, Apollo Bunder,

KATOL POWDER
DESTROYS and keeps away Fleas, Cockroaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Moths and, other germs,
Ans. 5 per Tin
KATOL STICKS
KILL and DRIVE away Mosquitoes and Flies
Ans. 12 per Box of 240 Sticks.
Try it and convince yourself.
Please apply to Agents:—A. H. NASER & Co.
No. "B" Pearlboy Building, Princes Street.
Sole Importers:—T. HARA, Bombay.

Are you in an office all day?—Smoking too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief. C-3

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY

Half Day of Prayer, Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Fort. 1st Session 3 to 4 p.m.; 2nd Session 4-45 to 5-45 p.m.; 3rd Session 6 to 7 p.m.

Entertainment to Sir Richard Lamb, Town Hall by Khan Bahadur Bhiwandiwalla.

English Mail steamer Kashmir, due to arrive a Bombay at 10 p.m.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana.

Poona Extra Race Meeting.

MONDAY, Aug. 9.

Municipal Corporation.

Lecture by Prof. P. A. Wadia, M. A., on "The Organic Conception of the State." Sydenham College of Commerce, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, Aug. 10.

Improvement Trust Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11.

Municipal Standing Committee.

THURSDAY, Aug. 12.

Municipal Corporation.

DAILY.

At Alexandra Cinema Crawford Market.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding B.V.A.

COLABA, Aug. 6.

763—Parades. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba for 15pr. B. L. Gun Drill on Tuesday and Thursday 10th and 12th instant at 7 a.m.

Signallers:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th instant at 7 a.m.

Laying Class (15pr. B. L.) Wednesday and Friday at 7-30 a.m.

Recruits parade daily at 7 a.m. (except Sundays) for Gun Drill and Instruction.

764—Deaths. The Officer Commanding regrets to announce the death of No. 1346 Gr. Finch J., No. 1 Coy., who died in England on 13th July 1915.

765—Strength. With reference to above order No. 1346 Gr. Finch J. is struck off the strength of the Corps from 13th July 1915.

766—Leave. No. 1493 Bombr. Dyson H. granted leave (ex India) for 3 months with effect from the 14th August 1915.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt., R.A.

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Aug. 7.

270—Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "J" (Scots) Company with effect from 1st instant:—

Sergt. A. M. Reith, to be Colour Sergeant.

Lce. Corpl. N. W. Kemp, to be Sergeant.

271—Enrolments. The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows from this date:—

No. 8641 Vol. F. G. Rush and No. 8642 Vol. R. Saxty to "B" Coy.

N. 8643 Vol. R. H. Cherry, No. 8644 Vol. J. M. Forrester, No. 8645 Vol. D. Mercer, No. 8646 Vol. W. J. Wilson, No. 8647 Vol. T. E. Wallace.

No. 8648 Vol. G. M. Fraser, No. 8649 Vol. A. E. Williamson, No. 8650 Vol. T. J. Co. crane, and No. 8651 Vol. J. Lamb, to "J" (Scots) Company.

272—Strength. No. 7912 Vol. A. J. Keller, "B" Coy. having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

The Corps Annual Boxing Tournament will be held at the Elysium Skating Rink at 9-30 p.m. on 21st and 23rd August, 1915. Intending competitors are requested to submit their names with fighting weights, etc., to Sergt.-Major as early as possible. The following competitions are open to all India:—Feather weight, Light weight, Middle weight and Heavy weight.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baldock and Officers the Band of the 108th Infantry will play this evening the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana beginning at 6 p.m.

March.—Entry of the Bulgars .....A. Lotter.
Selection.—Il Trovatore .....Verdi.
Valse.—Dreaming .....A. Joyce.
Serenata.—Love in Idleness .....Macbeth.
Selection.—The Messenger Boy .....Monckton.
Two-Step.—That Whistling Rag .....Macklin.

STRING BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March.—"Waldmere" .....Losey.
Overture.—"Le Domino Noir" .....Auber.
Valse-Intermezzo.—"Songes Rosee" ...Wesley.
Selection.—"The Dollar Princess" .....Fall.
Melodie.—"Un peu D'Amour" ...Lao Silean.
Selection.—"A Life on the Ocean" ...Binding.
Patrol.—"The Coons" .....Lotter.

HOMEWARD MAILS

The P. and O. s.s. Khyber which left Bombay on the 11th ultimo arrived London on Thursday the 5th instant. All well.

MAILS FOR PERSIAN GULF.

A postal notification states:—

In consequence of the late arrival of this week's Inward English Mail, the local mails for the Persian Gulf will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 4-0 p.m. to-day instead of on Friday the 6th instant.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. SCINDIA.

The Anchor Line s.s. Scindia is due to arrive here on Monday, morning with the following passengers:—

Mr. R. G. Bamford, Mr. H. A. Kelso, Mr. R. Christie, Mr. S. G. Cabral, Mr. F. A. Laythorpe, Mr. W. M. Edwards, Mr. E. R. Alimo.

FIRST PILGRIM SHIP TO JEDDAH.

The first pilgrim ship the S. S. Jehangir of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company will sail from Bombay to Jeddah about the 20th instant. The Company will charge Rs. 125 for a return deck ticket.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the League Mr. L. S. Khare, B. A., (Cantab), Editor of "Prabhat" will deliver a public lecture at 4 p. m., (S. T.), upon Charni Road Boys' Marathi School, near Dr. Sir Bhalchandra's Bungalow when Mr. J. S. Chowdhari will preside.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of July, was 531 of whom 463 were males and 68 females.

GURJAR SABHA

An ordinary meeting of the Gurjar Sabha will be held to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S. T.), in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kandewadi. Mr. Manilal C. Parekh, will deliver a lecture on "Keshab Chandra Sen." Mr. Yadneshwar V. Bhandarkar, will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. Manilal C. Parekh will conduct a class for the study of Emerson's Essays to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the Association, near Ganpati's Temple opposite China Bag, Girgaum Back Road.

The junior class for the study of Marden's [illegible] p.m. (S. T.).

PANDHARPUR ORPHANAGE.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, President of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, has received with the best thanks of the Samaj from their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon a sum of Rs. 100 for the Pandharpur Orphanage.

He has received with thanks a similar sum for the orphanage from Messrs. Pathak and Walchand, Contractors, who constructed the Bridge recently opened by his Excellency.

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

The following six Candidates out of seven belonging to the above Institute, conducted by Messrs. Ardeshir J. Mukati, Certified Accountant and Aderji S. Madon B.A., Incorporated Accountant, have been declared successful at the National Union of Teachers' Examinations in Book-Keeping (Senior Grade).

First Class—T. T. Druve.
Second Class—S. W. Dabholker.
Third Class—A. S. Panvelker.
Fourth Class—B. C. Surti.
Fifth Class—J. N. Thati.
Sixth Class—N. N. Wadia.

HOMEWARD MAIL PASSENGERS.

The following is a list of passengers booked to proceed by the Homeward Mail boat Kaiva, leaving Bombay, to-morrow:—

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Aldridge, Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. C. P. Beachcroft, I.C.S., Mr. and Mrs. J. Billinge, Mr. John Blamey, Mr. B. H. Bourdillon, I.C.S., Mrs. Brinkley, 3 children and 2 infants, Mr. J. G. Burn, I.C.S., Mrs. Butler, Lady Carnduff, Mr. J. Carr, Hon. Mr. Justice E. Chamier, Mrs. Chapman and 2 children, Mr. J. P. Chrystal, Mrs. Chrystal, child and nurse, Mrs. Cobban, Miss Gladys Collins, Miss Margaret Collins, Miss Comley, Mrs. Comley, Mr. H. S. Coutts, Mr. P. Crawford, Mr. B. C. da Costa, Mr. C. G. H. Danby, Miss Davison, Mr. and Mrs. Delany, Mrs. E. Dickson and infant, Mr. B. H. Dobson, I.C.S., Mrs. Harold Edwards, Mr. E. Eliot, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E., I.C.S., Hon. Mr. Justice E. E. Fletcher, Mr. Fritz Gideon, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Gold, Miss R. Gordon, Mrs. A. W. Hanckel, Mr. J. B. Hartshorne, Mr. B. Heaton, Mrs. D. Hickie, Mrs. A. H. Izat, Mr. H. F. Jacob, Master Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mrs. G. Johnson and child, Mr. D. B. Judge, Mr. E. M. Kiernander, I.C.S., Mr. G. N. Kingsford, Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. E. Lang, Mr. H. V. Low, Mr. A. Macdonald, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, Mr. F. Macrae, Mrs. Minchinton 2 children and nurse, Mr. C. G. Newhouse, Mrs. Newhouse and infant, Mr. B. E. O'Conor, Mr. D. F. O'Donovan, Mrs. J. C. Rimington, Mr. R. Roncon, Mrs. G. F. Rose, Dr. R. D. Sabuis, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Stephenson, C.I.E., I.C.S., Miss H. S. Stephenson, Rev. H. C. B. Stone, Mrs. R. V. Symons, Hon. Justice W. Tudball, I.C.S., Mr. E. Tydeman, Dr. C. B. Vakil, Mrs. Weston, Mr. G. S. Whittle, I.C.S., Mr. William Withall, Mr. P. H. Yeld, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Johnson, Miss E. N. Must, Mrs. B. C. Rowlandson, Mrs. W. L. Graham, 2 infants and nurse, Mr. J. G. Lindon, Mr. E. V. Blomfield, Rev. B. L. Thompson, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. G. R. Bush, Mr. S. Raganath, Mr. and Mrs. L. Marshall, Mr. C. C. Jones, Mr. G. Boys, Mr. A. G. Rice, and Mr. Vears.

KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.

The following students of the above Institution of Mr. Gopaldas Laldas have been declared successful at the National Union of Teachers' Examination (London) held of April last for Advanced Book-keeping and Accountancy:—

B. L. Mehta. B. A., P. C. Cooper, H. V. Valera, B. M. Barot, M. A. Pistolwalla, G. K. Jasoria, D. K. Kamtekar, Minocher A. Lal, V. H. Nagania, C. N. Desai, J. C. Nanporia, G. D. Daftari, J. A. Parikh, B. N. Mehta, and D. D. Khakhar. (Int.).

Of the above 15 successful candidates 14 passed at the very first attempt. Besides ... students in large number from this Institution have till now succeeded in obtaining Sir Isaac Pitman's Shorthand Certificates of all Classes as well as Bookkeeping and Shorthand Speed Certificates of the National Union of Teachers' and the London Chamber of Commerce. The Institution trains at present about 150 students daily, including some ladies.

MADRAS MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

MEETING FOR ITS REVIVAL.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, August 6.

A meeting was held under the Presidency of his Excellency Lord Pentland to revive the Madras Musical Association. Mr. St. Leger, Organist of St. George's Cathedral, explained its past history and suggested that practices should be held at different centres instead of the Central hall.

Mr. S. D. Pears moved that the Madras Musical Association be revived and that a committee be appointed to give effect to the above resolution. The proposition was seconded and carried unanimously.

The following Committee was formed with H. E. the Governor as President, Mr. Justice Trotter, Vice-President and Chairman and Messrs. Burgess, D. Chamier, H. D. Harris, R. L. Hird, H. Y. Necker, S. D. Pears, J. G. H. Robertson, G. C. Rollo and J. L. Worthington-Wilson as members.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE

LAPSE OF MEMORY.

SANCTION QUASHED.

RAMCHANDRA TAMAJI v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Shah and Hayward.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the order of Mr. E. H. Legatt, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who refused to revoke the order of sanction passed by Mr. S. S. Kabad, First Class Magistrate of Dharwar.

One Fakira Madar of Alagwadi charged one Annaji Venkaji Kulkarni and some others with rioting and wrongful restraint on 31st October, 1913, in the court of the First Class Magistrate of Navalgund. The said Annaji charged the said Fakirappa and others in the same court under section 506 I.P.C. for insult. The Magistrate found both the complaints proved and convicted the accused in each case.

The present petitioner was only the [illegible] of the complaint filed by Annaji and was called only as a witness to prove the same. After both the complaints were decided, the Magistrate issued a notice to the petitioner to shew cause why sanction should not be granted against him for perjury under section 193 of the I.P.C. in respect of the last statement in his deposition in answer to the court viz., "Anappa came to me on the night of the 1st November 1913."

The Magistrate in granting the sanction observed "It is contended that there are neither materiality nor motive. Both are not essential requisites of the offence under section 193 (5. B. H. C. page 68). Materiality and motive if present are no doubt a valuable test of intention; I have simply to consider whether the statement was intentionally made. It can safely be presumed that Ramchandra made this statement intentionally."

The Sessions Judge refused to interfere with the order directing the prosecution as the statement was untrue although it was not made intentionally.

Their Lordships revoked the order of sanction. They further observed that it was common ground that so far as the statement went it was inaccurate. There was nothing in the circumstances of the case to show that this inaccuracy was the result of a deliberate intention on the part of the accused to make a false statement. Under the circumstances of this case, it was just as likely to be the result of a lapse of memory as the result of a deliberate intention. Their Lordships thought that this was not a proper case in which sanction should have been granted.

Mr. V. V. Bhadkamker appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

HACKNEY STABLES NUISANCE.

JUSTICE BEAMAN'S JUDGMENT.

BAI BHICAIJI AND ANOTHER, Plaintiffs v. PIROJSHA J. KERAWALLA, Defendants.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

The "facts" of this suit and the "decree" passed by his Lordship in the "suit appeared on our columns some time ago." In view of the importance of the case we print below a summary of his Lordship's judgment:—

After reviewing at length the facts of the case and discussing the merits of the evidence tendered in the case, his Lordship observed that on the admitted facts it was impossible to conceive how a large stable of this kind standing within 20 or 30 feet of a gentleman's dwelling house could possibly be anything less than a nuisance. How much of a nuisance it might be would depend entirely upon the sensibilities of those occupying the adjacent dwelling house. But that it must be a nuisance to some extent appeared prima facie almost certain. It could not be seen how 75 horses stabled on 550 square yards of land within 30 feet of a decent dwelling house could be other than a very serious annoyance to the inmates of the house if they were at all sensitive either to sound or smell. And as soon as the question was removed from the sphere of danger to life or injury to health and kept within the limits of the third and lowest class of nuisance, it appeared in the first instance to answer itself.

EXPERT WITNESSES.

There was no doubt whatever that the plaintiffs and their witnesses, particularly the expert witnesses, had done their very best to exaggerate the case against the defendant, but, then, one expected little else from expert witnesses. But on the whole the plaintiffs' expert witnesses were moderate and cautious and that was particularly the case with Major Glen Liston. The result was that a careful analysis of their evidence showed that they had really confined themselves for the most part to medical generalisations, the truth of which nobody was ever likely to question. Colonel Jackson entertained very Utopian ideas, and Bombay was far indeed from being Utopia. Major Hukhinson also evidently entertained strong antipathies to stables in crowded localities. Unfortunately stables could hardly be put anywhere except in crowded localities, or at such a distance from the places where the horses need to be used that they would become utterly useless.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

The evidence of the experts for the plaintiffs, however, proved that a certain amount of unpleasant smell was perceived by more than one of these gentlemen within the plaintiffs' house and dwelling apartments and that was about all. The rest of the medical evidence, excluding for a moment Dr. Desai, would be found to be almost always inferential. Where there were horses there would likely to be horse refuse, where there was horse refuse there would likely be flies and possibly mosquitoes, and flies were dangerous carriers of disease; therefore there was enhanced danger to the inmates of the adjacent houses. His Lordship then examined the evidence given by the experts and found that there were two main grounds of complaint revealed in the expert evidence for the plaintiffs. First that odours emanated from the stable and secondly that noises were made in the stables which deprived the plaintiffs and their families of their natural sleep. And the question was how far these grounds were made good. Either of them alone would doubtless constitute a nuisance. Both together might constitute a very serious nuisance. From the medical evidence and the evidence of the other witnesses for the plaintiffs there could be no doubt that a certain amount of horse effluvia did occasionally penetrate the plaintiffs' premises. The question would then have to be answered whether the occasional discomfort of being invaded by smells of this kind was such a diminution of the ordinary human comfort of men and women in the plaintiffs' position of life in this city as would in law amount to nuisance. Did the matter rest there the court entertained considerable doubt whether they did. For there were few parts of this city, even in the most fashionable localities, where residential quarters were not at times invaded by peculiarly penetrating and malignant smells. All would prefer to be without them but provided they were not continuous and provided that every precaution was taken to diminish them, reasonable people had to put up with inconveniences which long experience showed were inseperable, or had been hitherto inseperable from life in close proximity to the masses of Orientals.

His Lordship did not doubt that with growing civilization and better living the standards of comfort would be raised and by degrees even the lowest orders in the city of Bombay would become accustomed to more sanitary and more pleasing conditions of life than those in which they had passed their lives from their infancy and their forefathers for thousands of years before them. But the court was dealing with a Parsi gentleman and his family and another Parsi gentleman who tenanted that flat. The plaintiffs were well-to-do Parsis of the upper middle class, and having regard to the style of the building and the rents they expected to obtain from their upper flats, his Lordship thought that the ordinary comforts and decencies of human life to which they were entitled would certainly involve their protection against being exposed night and day to the odours of horse refuse, and worse still having their nights disturbed and broken by the stamping of horses and bringing in of carriages with all the noises which invariably attended in this country the taking out and the growing of the horses.

His Lordship then examined the evidence of the witnesses called by the plaintiffs and the defendant on this point and held that the stables, although they had been constructed according to the very latest requirements of the Municipality and maintained with the utmost care and under the most diligent supervision and in the best possible condition, did constitute a nuisance. The question then that remained was whether the plaintiffs should be granted an injunction or whether it would be sufficient to compensate them in damages. The English courts never appeared to have found any difficulty in combining these two forms of relief and that was the course adopted by Sir Charles Sarjent in "The Land Mortgage Bank of India v. Ahmedbhai Habibbhai I. L. R. 8 Bom. 35."

In cases of the kind such as his Lordship was dealing there were additional reasons for adopting that course for here the plaintiffs complained of actual damage by loss of rent and loss of comfort and could put no limit to the damage they anticipated in future should the nuisance be allowed to continue.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

His Lordship then went into the question of damages and concluded by saying that justice of the case would be sufficiently met if the court awarded the plaintiffs Rs. 500 in lump as damages and further added an injunction in the ordinary form which appeared to be invariably used in England restraining the defendant from carrying on his stables in such a way as to occasion a nuisance to the plaintiffs. This too was to carry all the costs of the suit.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Jehangir, Seervai Minocher and Hiralal.

Solicitors for the defendant: Merwanji, Kola & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 7TH OF AUGUST, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1407-14.—Crawford B and Co, Karl Ettlinger & anr v. Cragoodas & Co & anr Payne & Co.

958-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar v. Edulji Maneckji Mody, Mulla & M, As Part Heard, 30-7-15.

401-14.—Payne & Co, K D Sethna v. Bhailal Harilal and anr Amin & D.

1477-14.—Smetham B & Co, Madhowj Ghellbhai v. Miss Hawabai Framji Dotti & anr.

1181-14.—Mehta D & L, Ladkooverbai, widow v. Hassanali Hakimji Manecklal & Co.

120-14.—Jamsetji R & D, Saraswatibai Widow v. Jumkore Widow Judan & S.

443-13.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Harnandrai Ruichand a firm v. Messrs Hardat Ramdat a firm Raghavaya N & Co.

274-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Mehta D and L.

275-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Mehta D and L, Little and Co.

370-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mehta D and L, Payne and Co.

273-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mehta D and L.

1319-14—Manchershaw D and N, (for a pauper), Bai Jenubai widow v Bai Monghibai widow, Pandia and Co, For postponement.

S C 1209-14.—Pandia & Co, Bai Monghi, v. Meghji Mulji, Payne & Co.

235-14.—Mulji & Tha, M J Joomabhai & Co, a firm, v. Jatashankar Manishankar Rawal & anr, Dubash & Co.

1395-14.—Ard H D & Co, Jagmohandas Dewji v. Dewji Lowji & ors, Bh B & G, Jeh M & S, C P D'Cunha, Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

136-13.—In Person, Lakhmidas Pragji & Co. a firm, v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

559-14.—Ragh N & Co, Pestonji Cawasji Mehta v. Rastamji Muncherji

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Chamber Matters for Disposal.

(List A Attorneys).

702-14.—Sabnis & Gore, Sadashiv Narayen Patankar, v. Ramchandra Balwant Chawan, 29-7-15.

District Court of Halas, 5.11-12.—Tyabji D. & Co, Sha Jaichand Jetha, v. Maganlal Lakhmishanker, Craigie B & Caroe, Notice 15-9-14.

256-15.—Craigie B & Caroe, Bapuji Sorabji Patel, v. Bhikubhai Virchand, Mulji & Tha, For review of taxation.

C C 726-15.—Craigie B & Caroe, Louis Dreyfus & Co, a firm, v. Chagandas & Co, a firm, Payne & Co, 1-7-15.

In Re G and Wards Act VIII of 1890.—Judah & Solomon, In Re Govind Tukaram Shivalkar a minor, v. Mahadeo Dhaktoo Shivalkar, Petitioner, Matubhai J & M, 8-7-15.

In Re Indian Co's Act VII of 1913.—Purnanand & Co, In Re the Shri Gaurakshak Natak Shabha Ltd, v. The Shri Gaurakshak Natak Shabha, Ltd, Petitioners, 12-7-15.

C C 290-15.—Captain & Vaidya, Mohanlal Ramprasad, a firm, v. Kalleanji Shamji & ors, Merwanji K & Co, 3-8-15.

1357-14.—Mulla & Mulla, Ramprasad Laxmishankar & anr, v. Pascoal Salvodor Munes, J A Valles, 5-8-15.

709-15.—Subnis & Gore, Ambabai, widow, v. Pandurang Yeshwant Veleton, Khunderao L & M, 24-7-15.

147-15.—Kanga & Sayani, Gani Latif, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne & Co, 2-8-15.

228-15.—Jehangir M & Somji, Dadabhoy Cawasji Jessawalla, v. Soonabai Perojshaw Patell & anr, Ardeshir H D & Co, 5-8,15.

O S 716-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Sorabji Curesetji Dadyshett & anr, v. Ardeshir Jehangir Dadyshett & ors, Merwanji K & Co, Pocha, Captain & V, Ardeshir H D & Co, 1-7.15.

O S 820-15.—Little & Co, Shamrao Ganpatrao Rajapurkar, v. Sitabai, widow, Little & Co, 23.7-15.

For Consent Decree (in Court.)

838-15.—Amin & Desai, Waman Gopal Wadekar, v. Krishavrao Gopal Gaikwad, Purnanand & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

335-14.—Mulji and Th, Nanabhai Muncharam & ors, v. Bai Ruxmani, widow and ors, Hiralal and Co, Mulji and Th, Tyabji D & Co, Jamshedji E and D, Part Heard.

26-14.—Ard H D & Co, The Central India Spg & Wg Mfg Co. Ld, v. The Madhowji Dharamsey Mafg Co, Ltd, Little & Co, Part Heard, 19-1-15.

Short Causes.

613-15.—Malvi H M & R, Hookamchand Sarupchand v. Messrs Netanand Oomanand a firm, Surajmal & Co, fr 6-7-15.

668-15.—Patell & Es, Mathuradas Jishanmal v. Jamnadas Chhotalal, Jeh S M & H, fr 20-7-15.

751-15.—Vachha & Co, Kermgji Bhudaji & & Co, a firm, v. Jafferalli Fazulbhai Gulamhusein, Patell & Es, fr 27-7-15.

484-15.—Mulji & Tha, Bhimaji Mulji & Co, a firm, v. Shankarlal Gulabchand & ors, Amin & D, Payne and Co,

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Inspector Smith charged Allarkhia Abba alias Halaya and Mahomedkhan Jaferkhan with voluntarily causing hurt with a dangerous weapon to Bachoo Gova on the 27th July 1915.

Mr. Weldon and Kanuga appeared for accused No. 1, Mr. Vicaji represented the second accused.

Bachoo Gova, the complainant in his deposition said, that he had a coal shop at Khadak, and knew both the accused for the last ten years. Formerly he was employed by accused No. 1 to collect gamblers and to take them to his gambling house. Since he left the service of accused No. 1, he was not on good terms with him. On the 27th ultimo, at 9 p.m. he went to a house of ill fame at Foras Road. The woman's name is Khorshadbi. The two accused came there also and No. 1 asked the woman to sing. They then left the house. As soon as the complainant got down, accused No. 2 gave him a blow on his head with a bamboo from behind. He also gave him another blow. When he tried to catch the accused No. 2, accused No. 1 gave him a blow on the head with a bamboo, when he fell down. When he regained consciousness he found himself in the J. J. Hospital. He had seen accused No. 1 many times before in Null Bazar, but he had no conversation with him.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Khurshedbi said that she was a singing girl and resided at Foras Road. Accused No. 1 was known to her since the last four or five years. On the night in question she saw No. 2 accused for the first time with the first accused. She also knew the complainant. When the complainant had left she heard shouts of "Sepoy, sepoy." But she remained in her house.

Haji Joosab Haji Khamisa deposed that when on the night of 27th ultimo he was going along the Foras Road he saw both the accused assaulting the complainant. When the complainant fell down, the two accused ran away. Then he went near the complainant and a Police sepoy took the wounded man in a victoria. He identified the two bamboos.

Four more witnesses were examined when the case was postponed to the 9th instant. The accused were released on bail.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged one Mahomed Hussein with kidnapping a girl named Lallubai.

It was proved that Lallubai, who is about nine years old resided with her father Tirathdas at Nagpada Street, where he has a shop. The accused was employed in a tea shop near by. When the girl was leaving her home to attend the school on the 3rd instant, at about 9-30 a.m., the accused met her and asked her to come with him. She refused. Upon which he took her by the hand and led her to Masjid Bunder and there took her to a latrine and offered her a rupee. On hearing her cries, some people assembled and the accused was handed over to the Police.

He pleaded guilty to the charge.

The accused, the Magistrate observed, deserved a severe punishment. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ONE MONTH FOR THREE SEERS OF SUGAR.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Ranoo Dharmaji was charged with stealing three seers of sugar from a wagon belonging to the G. I. P. Railway.

The accused was employed as a cooly at Wadi Bunder. He was caught by a Ramosee with the sugar in his possession near some wagons. When he was caught he pointed out the bag from which the sugar had been taken by him.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CALCUTTA TAXI-CAB DACOITY CASE.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

The adjourned hearing of the case in which Patit Paban Ghoes and Radha Charan Paramanick were charged with having committed dacoity in a taxi-cab at Garden Reach was resumed yesterday before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore.

Several witnesses were examined including Mr. Maclure, Deputy Commissioner of Police, who disposed to being present at the house-search when a mauser pistol was found. Mr. Todd, Assistant of Messrs. Rodda and Co., produced two invoices and two "challans" showing that his firm brought fifty mauser pistols and forty-six thousand cartridges from London.

Mr. Barrett of the Calcutta Customs proved that pistols and cartridges were delivered to S. C. Mitter, of Messrs. Rodda and Co., on the 26th August last year.

The hearing was then adjourned.

DACOITY IN HOOGHLY DISTRICT.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

Information of a dacoity is reported from the village of Pasha in the Hooghly District, which took place on Wednesday night. Eight or nine men armed with lathies and torches entered the house of a woman and decamped with ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 350. They appeared to be local men four of whom were recognised by the complainant. Police enquiry is proceeding.

September 22 is the date fixed by the Serbian Relief Fund for a Serbian Flag Day in London.

For the first time in twenty-five years the Kaiser's name is omitted from the annual list of Royal Yacht Squadron members at Cowes.

ST JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

WORK OF PARSI DIVISION.

A special meeting of the members of the Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas was held on Wednesday last on the premises of the Sir D. M. Petit Gymnastic Institution to offer prayers for the success of the British and the Allied Arms. In absence of the Division Superintendent Mr. D. E. Mahava, the First Officer Mr. D. F. Panthaki was voted to the Chair.

The Chairman in opening the business of the meeting explained at length the benefits bestowed upon the people of India by the benign British Raj, whose brilliant and powerful Navy was a protecting arm not over India alone but all over the oceans of the world. He then related how Indians came forward to offer help to the Government in their various capacities. It was particularly pleasing to note, the speaker said, that the members of the Division had cheerfully come forward to offer their humane services and had still been working to the satisfaction of those concerned. He then called upon the Third Ambulance Officer Mr. G. N. Gazdar to read the Report of the work performed by the members of the Parsi Division during the first year of the great European war from its outbreak on the 4th August 1914 to 3rd August 1915.

The Report showed that in all the members attended duty on 322 occasions during the year.

AMBULANCE STATION AT ALEXANDRA DOCKS.

With the commencement of the embarkation work an Ambulance Station was opened at the Alexandra Docks Shed No. 4 on 15th August 1914. This was attended by turns with other Divisions by six members of the Division from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. on 68 days: The Station was kept open from 15th August to 6th December 1914, i.e. in all 114 days, of which 68 days, the largest number, fell to the lot of the members of the Parsi Division while the remaining 46 days were attended by the remaining three Divisions, of the Corps. During this period 561 cases were treated of different kinds of injury and 85 were removed to the Hospitals.

DUTY AT HOSPITALS AND ON HOSPITAL SHIPS.

The services of the members were requisitioned by the authorities of the Colaba Station Hospital and Marine Lines Hospital for Indian Troops.

Since the arrival of Hospitalships and Transports, members of the Division have been offering their honorary services and have still maintained their honorary work cheerfully.

FIELD SERVICES.

The folowing members joined the Field Service in various departments in their various capacities:—Pvt. J. R. Mullapheroze, Pvt. J. N. Balsara, Corpl. N. B. Patel, Pvt. R. S. Surti, Pvt. D. M. Darukhanavala, Pvt. F. H. Bhabha, Pvt. J. M. Darasha, Pvt. J. D. Bomonji.

Surgeon-General Babtie, Director of Medical Services in India, inspected the Division along with other Divisions of the Corps in the compound of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Officers when the members of the Division showed him the loading of the wounded in the waggons. He was pleased with the smartness with which the work was done and complemented the Corps for the good work.

Major-General G. Gorringe, had also a similar inspection on the 11th November 1914 and expressed his satisfaction.

INSPECTED BY THE VICEROY.

His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Hardinge inspected the Division along with other Divisions of the Corps in the compound of the Lady Hardinge War Hospital, when his Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay and other high officials were present. His Excellency was particularly pleased to note that the Division could turn out the largest number of members when the wounded arrived, as well as with their efficiency. His Excellency was highly pleased to learn that the Parsi Division was the first in India being of eleven years' standing.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were pleased to entertain the members of the Division along with other Divisions to a Tea Party at Government House on the 14th January 1915 in appreciation of the work performed by them in connection with the arrival and disposition of the wounded soldiers.

After the Report had been read, a vote of loyalty was proposed which was unanimously carried and the prayers for success to the British and Allied arms were offered. The meeting was then terminated by the singing of the National Anthem.

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF WAR RELIEF FUND.

DONATIONS BY MAHARANEES OF INDORE

Her Highness the Maharanee Holkar and H. H. the Maharanee Inderabai Holkar have subscribed Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,500 respectively through her Excellency Lady Willingdon to the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

The General Secretary of the St. John Ambulance Association at Simla has just received a cheque for Rs. 496 from the Manager of the "Madras Mail" to the credit of the Headquarter Funds of the Association in India. This generous contribution has been subscribed by the following members of the South Travancore Planters' Association, Punapur, L. G. Knight, Esq., T. P. M. Alexander, Esq., Charles Hall Esq., J. B. Cook, Esq., R. Ross, Esq., C. E. L. Lister, Esq., J. O. Gray, Esq., Mrs. H. A. Marshall, R. D. Stainfors, Esq., J. R. N. Pryde, Esq., and A. H. H. Duffus, Esq. The donation has been suitably acknowledged on behalf of the Indian Council of the Association.

Professor Harrison of the Meteorological Department, Bengal, who had been to Simla to study and improve the method of storm warning in the Bay of Bengal, has completed his special duty. He is likely to join the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

DEGREE OF L L. D. FOR MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI AND SIR P. M. MEHTA.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTES.

SIR NARAYAN'S EULOGY.

DEBATE ON ARTS COLLEGE, DHARWAR.

The meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University which was held last evening in the University Hall, under the chairmanship Sir N. G. Chandavarker, transacted some important items of business, the most prominent of which was the pleasant function of conferring the well deserved honour of the Degree of Doctor of Laws on two of India's most prominent citizens, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the Grand Old man of India, and on the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta. Eloquent tributes were paid to the sterling careers of both.

The first item on the agenda was the assignment of Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, M.A., LL.B., to the faculties of Arts and Law, which was proposed by Rev. Dr. Mackichan and seconded by Principal Puranjpe, and the motion was passed unanimously. On the motion of Dr. Harold H. Mann, the Senate approved of the recommendation of the Syndicate to appoint Messrs. Shaikh Abdul Kadir Surfraz, M.A., and N. D. Minocher-Homji, B.A., to be University Lecturers in Persian for the current year to lecture respectively on "Hakim Sanai's Hadiqat-ul-Haqiqat" and "The History of Persian Poetry from its early development to modern times."

Consideration was then given to a representation from some students of the Grant Medical College praying that as the period for holding the Second L.M. & S., Examination for the last time was extended by one year a corresponding extension be sanctioned in the case of the Final L.M. & S. Examination. This request was granted on the proposal of Sir S. K. Nariman.

LL.D., FOR MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Dr. Harold H. Mann then rose to move that the Senate approved of the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate that the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws be conferred on Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on the ground that he is in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree.

Dr. Mann said:—

"The University of Bombay has been exceedingly careful in granting its honorary degrees. During its fifty eight years of existence it has only conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws five times, and the names of the recipients are still remembered as among the most distinguished men with whom the University has come into contact. Three of them, Sir Raymond West, Principal Wordsworth, and Principal Selby have had a very large share in building up the university education in Western India: the fourth the Marquis of Ripon, was a viceroy whose memory is still beloved throughout the country, while the fifth, Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, we have still with us, the ripest fruit of oriental scholarship, whose very acceptance of the degrees of Doctor from this University confers great honour upon us.

I have to present for your acceptance today another name, and to propose that the University confer upon Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji the degree of Doctor of Laws. I am confident you will accept it with acclamation, and am sure that in doing so you will bring honour to the University in honouring him on whom the degree is conferred.

A DISTINGUISHED ECONOMIST.

I recommend Mr. Dadabhai to you on three grounds. First on account of his connection with the University for he was a teacher in Mathematics in the Elphinstone College from 1845 to 1855 and the first Indian professor in a constituent college of the University. Second, I recommend him for his distinction as an economist, for though controversies innumerable have raged round his economic views, yet everyone has acknowledged the seriousness of his economic inquiries,—inquiries which have probably directly or indirectly, influenced both thought and action more than that of almost any worker or writer. Thirdly I would recommend him to you as a public man, of stainless reputation, who has risen by his own efforts to the highest position in India, who has been the first Indian representative in the British Parliament, and who has earned the affection of numberless people who have never seen him.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the grand old man of India, reaches the age of ninety years on September 6th in the present year. I suppose we cannot long have him with us, but I propose that we should do ourselves the honour of marking him as one of the select company of the holders of one of our honorary degrees while he is still here,—by recommending to-day that the degree of Doctor of Laws of the Bombay University be conferred upon him."

The proposal was carried with acclamation.

LL.D., FOR THE HON. SIR P. M. MEHTA.

Sir Narayan G. Chandarvarkar, Kt., then moved:—

"That the Senate approves of the recommendation of the Syndicate that the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of the University be conferred on the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor of the University, in consideration of his scholarship and his eminent public services ranging over a period of nearly fifty years, especially in respect of measures affecting the cause of local self-government, sanitation, and education."

In moving the resolution Sir Narayan said:—

This proposition was first submitted to the Syndicate about a month ago in obedience to the general feeling amongst the members of the Senate, and also among a large number of the public generally, who have felt that this honorary degree ought to have been conferred on Sir Pherozeshah Mehta long ago. There was another proposition before the Senate which conferred the honorary degree on another of India's foremost sons.

INFLUENCE OF MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

The names of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta stood knit together. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji stood first in the hearts of the millions of India and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was only second to him in that respect, and he would like to inform the Senate that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had told the speaker some years ago that it was Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji that had shaped the career of Sir Pherozeshah when he was receiving his legal education in England. Dadabhai Naoroji's sage counsel and inspiration had formed his character, and elevated his ideals, and that he had all along striven to adhere to these ideals and serve his country. There was another special appropriateness in bringing the motion forward at the meeting. Dr. Mann had told them that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji would reach his ninetieth year in September next. Sir Pherozeshah completed his 71st year only on Wednesday last, and what was still more appropriate to the occasion was that it was the fiftieth year of his having secured the degree of the Bombay University. It was in 1865 that he passed his examination and went to England at the special instigation and instance of his teacher and principal Sir Alexander Grant who admired his great abilities and prophesied a great career for him. And his career during the past 50 years had more than justified the hopes entertained.

The public career of Sir Pherozeshah during these eventful years was not only the career of the Presidency of Bombay, but the career of the whole of India. He had not only grown with the growth of Indian aspirations, of Indian activities, but it was not an exaggeration to say that he stood to day after 50 years of public life and career as one of the strongest pillars and bulwarks of the British Empire. He had not the slightest doubt that every member of the Senate was familiar with the public life and activities which made Sir Pherozeshah such a great man.

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES.

In the first instance he stood as the one indispensable man of Municipal activities in the Bombay Presidency. The speaker remembered that Sir Pherozeshah read a paper on Municipal matters in 1871. They were the times when the public in Bombay was greatly stirred on account of the irregularities of the Municipality. He then expressed views which were not in consonance with the feelings of the public. The paper was read at the Framji Cowasji Institute. It was a very large meeting and the hostile feeling was very much evoked by Sir Pherozeshah's views. The public hissed at him and he hissed at them, and in the meanwhile to put a stop to these scenes the lights were put out in the midst of the meeting. But Sir Pherozeshah held his ground. There was a stormy debate and a great deal of indignation and he stood the opposition and maintained his views with a vehemance and tenacity of purpose which have made him a dominant personality ever since. He never cared to play to the gallery or say a thing simply to please the public, but faced the anger of the public when he thought he was doing his duty. The late Mr. Justice Telang had once told the speaker that it was that quality more than any other which made Sir Pherozeshah shine above all his fellow-citizens in Bombay. He had made the Municipal activities his first care. By his Municipal activities he had made himself indispensable. The Municipal Corporation without Sir Pherozeshah became rather a dull thing without any life in it. And if the Municipal activities of Bombay have become a model, a guide to the whole of India it was due to Sir Pherozeshah, because the Corporation was modelled on the lines which were formulated by him in the meeting in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, to which the speaker had already referred.

ACTIVE INTEREST IN EDUCATION.

They all knew Sir Pherozeshah had taken an active interest in education generally. He had pointed out that it was the duty of the Government to promote higher culture and eduction in India. Even those who can not always agree with Sir Pherozeshah admired him for his tenacity of purpose and for his public spirit. He was one of the foremost men in India. Two most prominent characteristics of Sir Pherozeshah were that he was not for any particular class, or community,—not for Parsis or Hindus. He was not blinded by the narrow views of colour caste or creed. Another point was that he always tried to keep abrest of the times in point of culture and learning. There was a bad odour nowadays about the word "culture." But Sir Pherozeshah had always stood for poetry, learning and literature. Whenever any question had agitated the minds of the people in this country on which the communities were divided the Government had always asked for Sir Pherozeshah's opinion. There was an element of truth in the Latin phrase "Urbus prima in Indis."

For moderation, for stability and for sanity of views Bombay always stood first. Successive Viceroys and Governors had always said that the public opinion of Bombay had never gone astray. That was due to the public spirit, independance, sound judgment and cosmopolitan and catholic spirit which marked the career of Sir Pherozshah Mehta. He moved the resolution for the unanimous acceptance of the Syndicate.

Prof. O. V. Muller seconded Sir Narayan's proposal and observed that he had met Sir Pherozeshah on many occasions and in several capacities, but he always found him inspired by a lofty public spirit in everything that he understook. Sir Pherozeshah wholly deserved the honour that they proposed to confer on him. After a few other members had spoken Sir Narayan Chandavarkar's proposition was carried with acclamation.

ARTS COLLEGE AT DHARWAR.

Consideration was next given to the letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department, on the subjject of the establishment of an Arts College at Dharwar. In this letter, after going over the whole ground ever since the proposal of a Karnatak College was brought to the notice of the Government, the Government observed that in so far as the terms and conditions on which Government agreed to assist the project postulated the collection locally of a sum sufficient to create the presumption that there was an effective demand for such a college, they are far from having been fulfilled. They also observed that an important question of policy was involved in the proposal inasmuch as it was open to question whether the admitted relief of congestion in the existing colleges could best be effected by establishing an Arts College at Dharwar or by amplifying the number or extending the scope of such institutions in other parts of the Presidency. In these circumstances the opinion of the University was invited on the proposal, before the Government proceeded further with the project.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar before moving the resolution standing in his name, read a number of telegrams addressed to the senate meeting of that evening by associations and peoples in places like Bijapur, Dharwar etc., all urging the need of a college for the Karnatic. Sir Narayan then moved as recommended by the Syndicate, that a reply be sent to this letter, informing Government that the Senate is of opinion that the establishment of an Arts College in some suitable town of the Bombay Karnatic such as Dharwar will go some way towards affording relief of congestion in the existing Colleges and that the best way of meeting and preventing such congestion is to amplify the number of such institutions in both the Karnatic and other parts of the Presidency; but that the Senate is unable to offer any suggestion or opinion on the financial aspects and arrangements of the scheme for the proposed Arts College at Dharwar, those being questions within the knowledge and scope of Government and the Bombay Karnatic public.

In moving the resolution Sir Narayan said that it was not necessary to go into that question at any great length, because members of that body were familiar with the merits of the question. This was not a movement of recent origin. There was an idea of starting a college for the people of the Karnatic either at Dharwar, Belgaum, or any other convenient centre, but in consequence of the calamity of plague and other reasons that idea had to be postponed. Some money was also collected to start the college but eventually it was devoted to some other use and the idea was abandoned for the moment. That was because the people of the Karnatic were not articulate like the people of the Deccan, Gujarat and Sindh who had all got their own colleges. And if the people of the Karnatic had agitated in the matter like their countrymen in other parts of the Presidency they would have by this time secured a college for their own use. He rather thought that the people of the Karnatic were not great favourites of the Government. To show the deplorable state of education in the Karnatic he would point out that until 1870 there was not a single Kanarese graduate, and only in 1871 there was one. While in 1894 the Deccan had 154 graduates, Gujarat 40 or 50, there were only 8 to 10 graduates from the Karnatic and they had only 100 graduates in all up to that year. That was a serious position and some urgent remedy was required. While the Gujrathis and Sindhis had all educational facilities the Karnatic people alone were left in the cold. It was a grave injustice to them done by the Government, and they should be put on the same level as the people of other parts of the Bombay Presidency. There were 461 students at prsent studying in Bombay who came from the Karnatic, and if a college were started in that part of the country at least 300 of them would go there to prosecute their studies. If a college were started in Dharwar at least 800 students would join it to get higher education. When the question was brought before the Legislative Council in Bombay even the Government of Bombay had admitted that the absence of a college in the Karnatic was a grave blot on the administration. One Mahomedan member stated that the wish for a college was even expressed by the Mahomedans in Dharwar when he had been there, and they had said that they were unable to join any college owing to there being none in that part.

BURNING TOPIC OF THE DAY.

Coming to the second part of the resolution he said that it was a question which affected the whole country. It was a burning topic of the day. There was a large number of people who wanted to get entrance into colleges, but they were unable to do so as the colleges were very much overcrowded. They might try their best to stem the tide of higher education, but it was an impossible thing to achieve. Even before the British Government came into India there was a great thirst for higher education in the minds of the people of India. The public had always supported higher education and the tide could never be stemmed. The only way of preventing a congestion was to adopt the Madras system whereby nearly every district had a first grade or second grade college, and it was necessary that there should be such colleges in the Bombay Presidency. They could not deny the benefits of higher education to a large number of students without creating grave discontent and danger. He therefore moved the second part of the proposition.

With reference to the third part of the resolution, the debate in the Legislative Council ended in the resolution that the public should subscribe a certain sum of money. The collection of this amount was in the hands of Rao Bahadur Artal and he was making great progress. The progress would have even been better had it not been for the war which was a great calamity. It was to be hoped that the Lingayat community would be successful in establishing a college.

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad seconded the resolution.

Mr. D. G. Padhye's amendment to this proposition, emphasizing the principls of providing colleges in every important division of the Presidency, was supported by Mr. Subramania Aiyer.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan in supporting the proposition requested the members to look at the problem from a broader standpoint. He said they would be wise not to commit themselves as to the exact locality where they should have a college. But they were all, he said, agreed as to the desirability of providing educational facilities to the people of the Karnatak.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar's resolution as ammended by Mr. Padhye's amendment was passed unanimously.

THE MEDICAL COURSE.

Consideration was next given to the recommendation made by Sir Alfred Hopkinson in his Report to the University and the opinion thereon of the Faculty of Medicine to which it was referred by the Syndicate.

Dr. Sorab K. Nariman moved as recommended by the Syndicate that a year spent by a candidate in studying for the Preliminary Scientific Examination at a College affiliated to this University other than a recognized Medical College be counted as a year of professional study at a Medical College.

Lieut.-Colonel A. Street, I.M.S., had given notice of his intention to move that the words "recognised for this purpose by the" be substituted for "affiliated to this" in Dr. Nariman's proposition. The amendment was adopted.

Dr. A. G. Viegas then moved the following amendment:—

That the following be added at the end of the motion:—

"That the Syndicate be requested to report on the desirability of assimilating the courses prescribed in Chemistry for the Intermediate Science and Preliminary Scientific Examination so as to enable Candidates who pass the former examination in group (d), namely, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, to obtain total exemption from the latter Examination."

The amendment was seconded by Dr. Mann and supported by Dr. Surveyor.

The amendment was adopted and Dr. Nariman's original proposition as amended by Dr. Street's and Dr. Viegas' amendments was passed as a substantive proposition.

The senate then adjourned to Saturday the 14th instant.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, August 3

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED

Lieut. N. C. Parry, York and Lancasters.

Second-Lieut G. B. Colebrook, West Surreys.

Second-Lieut. J. C. Miller, Durham L. I.

LONDON, August 3.

WOUNDED.

Captain B. W. Braithwaite, Durham L. I.

Captain E. M. Murray, Black Watch.

Captain A. G. Wade and C. J. Wauchope, Argyll and Sutherlands.

Lieutenant T. R. Roberts, Artillery.

Lieutenant J. S. Stwart, Medicals.

Second-Lieut. F. C. Harrison, Cornwall's L. I.

Second-Lieut. C. F. Marsh-Roverts, Artillery.

Second-Lieut. K. J. Munro, Devonshires.

Second-Lieut. J. K. Mylius, Shropshire L. I.

Second-Lieut. A. E. Saxton, Cornwall L. I.

MISSING.

Lieut. A. G. Weir, Flying Corps.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

The 183rd list of casualties from France and Belgium reports:—

KILLED.

Lahore Divisional Engineer Headquarters, Major A. Gardiner, R.E., previously reported missing.

67th Punjabis, Subadar Sultan Khan.

WOUNDED.

Burma Military Police, Jemadar Mit Singh.

The 72nd list of casualties from Mesopotamia reports:—

Mr. W. W. Phillips I.C.S., who has been appointed to act as a judge of the Madras High Court in place of Mr. Oldfield takes his seat on Monday.

THE WAR ANNIVERSARY.

CELEBRATIONS AT BIJAPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Aug. 4.

An enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Bijapur was held in the hall of the Government High School on Wednesday evening under the presidentship of Mr. Kabraji, the popular Collector.

In opening the proceedings Mr. Kabraji emphasised the vast significance of the occasion on which they had met together this day—a day on which the whole of the British Empire became one at heart, inspired by one object, viz., that of recalling this time last year when his Majesty's Government declared war against Germany in the cause of the liberties of a poor nation like Belgium and of helping the Government to carry on the war to a successful issue. He pointed with justifiable pride to the fact that Bijapur stood third in the Presidency among the donors of the War Relief Fund, its collections amounting to a lakh and 17 thousand rupees, a fact of which the district can well be proud, considering the backwardness and the poverty of the district as a whole.

Mr. P. A. Desai, the eminent lawyer of Bijapur, moved the first Resolution congratulating Government in the object for which they stand and affirming the fixed determination of the citizens to help Government to prosecute the war to a successful issue. It was seconded by Rao Saheb Raghwendra Rao, who spoke in Marathi.

The second Resolution was moved by Mr. Naik, the Government Pleader. It was to the effect that it was a duty which we owed to ourselves and to the Government to support the War Relief Fund by monthly subscriptions and was seconded by Mr. A. R. Prabhu, a leading member of the commercial community. Other gentlemen also spoke in support of the proposition which was carried unanimously.

Throughout the city, the day was marked by religious ceremonies in every temple, mosque and other places of public worship and by religious processions, to offer prayers for the success of the Allied troops and for a speedy termination of the war in favour of the Allies. Special worship and prayers were offered at the Shri Narsinh Temple, the presiding deity of the City and in the Shri Sidheshwar, the Shri Balaji and Shri Ram Mandirs. The latter three temples belong respectively to the Lingayet, Jain and Vaishnav sects of the enterprising colony of Marwadis in Bijapur. Bhajan and Kirtan were also conducted in various other public and private places.

Reports have also reached us of the celebration of the War Anniversary Day at Jambusar, Navsari, Lunavada, Wadhwan, and Miri (Ahmedabad District). The following associations, institutions and communities also celebrated the day:—

Jewish congregation of the Hebrath-Beth Yokob Prayer Hall (Poona), Sunni Mahomedan community (Chivdi), Poona city Hindu Muncipal employees, Israelite congregation (Ahmedabad), Vanita Vishram (Ahmedabad), Gulabdass Bhaidass Institute (Navsari), Parsi Anjuman (Navsari), Kayastha Prabhu Social Club (Thana), Marwadi Sammelan (Bombay) Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills (Jalgaon), Ideal seminary (Bombay), Palitana, Mota village (Surat Dt.) and Trombay, Lahana Samaj (Bombay).

THE MADRAS CONTRETEMPS

PRESS COMMENTS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Aug. 5.

Commenting on the absence of Sir C. Sankaran Nair from yesterday's public meeting, the "Hindu" says:—"No public notice was given that admission to the hall was to be by tickets and no free distribution of tickets among the public took place, but a certain number of reserved as well as platform tickets were sent to individuals and clubs. Men of the Volunteer Corps were stationed in the hall to examine the tickets and let in the ticket-holders, neither the Sheriff nor any of his assistants being in the body of the hall to attend to any necessary duties."

The "Madras Mail" remarks that the incident was due to some misunderstanding between him and the minor authority controlling the admission and considers that instead of retiring he ought to have sent in a message to any of the numerous officials and eminent citizens present.

The "Madras Times" characterises the incident as most regrettable, but at the same time thinks that Sir Sankaran Nair would have acted more appropriately if he had treated the matter as a ridiculous *contretemps* to be laughed at rather than to be taken seriously and, if he had sat in his car at the door of the hall till the Sheriff or some one else in authority arrived, who would have declared that Sir Sankaran was a fit and proper person to occupy a platform chair.

The "Indian Patriot" attributes the mistake to the introduction of tickets without notice to the public and asks: "Upon whose responsibility was the ticket introduced, why were the Madras Volunteers put to regulate the admission to the meeting, why was not the fact notified in the papers and why was no information given to those most concerned." The paper continues: "If the police or any Indian had been appointed for the task, they would not have made the mistake of not knowing our prominent citizens or of refusing admission to them."

THE SHERIFF EXPLAINS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

In regard to the non-admission of Sir Sankaran Nair to the war anniversary meeting held on Wednesday the Sheriff writing to him says:—

I am writing to express my regret at the unfortunate incident which occurred last night at the Senate House and if it was in any way due to an omission on my part I beg to tender a sincere apology.

"It did not occur to me that any ticket was necessary for so well-known a personage as yourself and it is here I fear that a possible omission occurred but other instances such as the Maharaja of Bobbili, the Prince of Arcot, and the Rev. Macphail who were to address the meeting no tickets were sent and one of them experienced any trouble

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT OF HORACE GOLDIN.

After a brillant season at the Excelsior Theatre, Horace Goldin takes his farewell of Bombay audiences to-night. Rarely has Bombay had the opportunity of offering to the public such an all-round excellent programmes as has been given at the Excelsior Theatre for the past two weeks, and it is to be hoped that in the very near future, Mr. Goldin and his company will again visit this city. Those who have unfortunately been prevented from seeing Mr. Goldin, should make every effort to do so to-day. There will be special matinee at reduced prices at 6-30, when the full programe as at night will be given, with entire change of programme, including his masterpiece "Walking through a Plate Glass Window" and other wonders.

To-morrow the Excelsior will resum their usual cinema entertainment of which the star attraction is a four part coloured drama by Pathe Freres entitled "A Tragedy in the Clouds," showing the training and adventures of a beautiful continental dancer with thrilling aviation episodes and delightful scenes of Belgian life before the war. Cobiria will be shown complete at 8 p.m.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The variety programme at the above theatre this week, has made quite a hit with Gaiety patrons. The Rag Four is the star item, and they scored quite a success last night, having to respond to numerous encores. Their quaint humour and make-up is exceedingly funny.

Miss Nora Moore is still going strong with her new songs and special mention might be made of the American craze: "I want to go to Michigan" to which she responds with a stirring patriotic number.

Miss Beatrice Mercer and Leith Harvey gave a selection of duets at the piano and were well received. Their singing is certainly well worth a visit to hear. The feature film, "Fateful Likeness," is a strong drama in three parts and well acted throughout. Max Linder is again to the front, this time as a snap-shotter and Wiffles in a funny burlesque picture.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

The final instalment of the serial drama "Master Key" is announced to be screened at the above picture palace from to-day. The thirteenth and fourteenth episodes like the preceding epochs are laid in India. The serial has now attained its most sensational conclusion.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

6TH DEVON 3 BEAT LUSITALIANS 0.

The weather at last cleared up and the Harwood League was recommenced last evening, when the 6th Devons had little difficulty in disposing of the Lusitanians by three goals to nil. The Lusitanians had to take the field with only nine men, the remaining players not putting in an appearance. The display of Football was very poor. The game was of a kick and rush nature and erratic shooting was the order of the day. The Devons have been deprived of the services of several of their players, as they have had to return to Deolali to perform their Military duties. West and Doidge easily repelled the weak attack of the Lusitanians. Horne in goal was a spectator and did not have a shot to save throughout the game. Vanstone and Leay, two freshmen shaped very well and will develop into quite useful players with a little practice. Faria, the Lusitanians custodian had a good deal to do and saved a couple of good shots, but would do well to close his fists when attempting to clear.

The Devons had matters all their own way in the first half and notched three goals within the first twenty minutes play, through Williams, Hendra and Sheriff.

No further score was registered in the second half, and both sides played even worse than they did in the initial period of the game. The Devons had several chances of scoring but were unable to shoot straight. Hendra on one occasion broke through the defence and had only the goalkeeper to beat but his shot was very wide off its mark.

The game ended:—

6th Devons .....3 Goals.
Lusitanians. .....Nil.

6th Devons:—Goal, Horne; backs, West and Doidge; half backs, Heayel Prouse and Vaustone; forwards, Williams, Sheriff, Hendra, Taylor and Leay.

Lusitanians:—Goal, Faria; backs, Dominic, D'Souza and J. Faria; half-backs, P. D'Sa, Martin and D'Mello; forwards, V. D'Sa, Freitas and N. D'Souza.

Referee:—Mr. Barrett.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts.
Medicals	4	3	0	1	8	2	7
R. G. A.	3	2	0	1	9	1	5
6th Devons	5	2	1	2	10	6	6
Bombay Gymkhana	2	1	0	1	10	2	3
Inst. Luso-Indiano	5	1	3	1	1	4	3
Y. M. C. A.	4	1	1	2	3	6	4
Bengal United	3	0	2	1	3	7	1
Lusitanians	4	0	3	1	1	17	1

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Bengal United v. R. G. A.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, August 7, 1915.

OUR CRIMINALS AND THEIR TREATMENT.

A report on the working of prisons and jails can, at best, be of melancholy interest. The lively remarks, which Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, has interspersed throughout his Administration Report of the Bombay Jail Department for the year 1914, therefore, often appear out of place; though, it were to be wished that other Government reports were written by officers with a command of style as vivacious as Lieut.-Colonel Jackson possesses. We find that there has been a gratifying decrease in the total number of prisoners in the Presidency as compared with the preceding year,—the figures being 1,01,616 and 1,03,861 respectively. There was a slight increase under "Europeans" and the number of juveniles under 15 years of age rose from 23 in the previous year to 25, but all other heads showed a decrease. Out of 15,465 prisoners shown "Under 15 to 40 years of age" 4,944 prisoners were less than 25 years old and of the latter number 4,050 were convicted for the first time. It is satisfactory that the number of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping fell from 12 to 9 and there has also been a decrease from 625 to 349 in the number of prisoners sentenced in Bombay for 7 days and under in default of payment of fine. This is certainly a considerable improvement, but, as Lieut.-Colonel Jackson rightly says, if some efforts could be made to give these people time to pay the fine before imprisonment is inflicted in default, it would be a great step forward. For, a small fine paid and no imprisonment is infinitely better than a larger fine nearly always purged by imprisonment. It is better for the offender and much cheaper to Government. The remarks of the Inspector-General that, owing to the general overcrowding of the prisons the proper separation of habituals from prisoners undergoing their first imprisonment is exceedingly difficult and in many prisons impossible, discloses a very serious state of affairs and calls for urgent measures.

The power delegated to the authority in charge of jails to award punishment for offences committed by inmates is one which should be used with great discretion. It is strange to find from the Report, therefore, that the number of such punishments awarded by superintendents was 21,371, while the number of offences was 20,720. The explanation that the difference is due to 651 offences having been dealt with by the award of combined punishments only indicates the need of humanity in the exercise of such power. But a fact to which the immediate attention of Government needs to be drawn is the frequency with which the monstrous practice of punishing prisoners with "fetters or handcuffing behind or to a staple" is followed. The number of such punishments rose from 2,598 in 1913 to 3,721 in 1914. No time should be lost in seeing that this barbarous punishment, as well as that of whipping, is altogether abolished. The decrease from 67 in 1913 to 46 in 1914 in the total number of corporal punishments is entirely due to the Superintendent at Ahmedabad having kept excellent discipline and inflicted only three floggings against 27 in the preceding year. That this should serve as an example to other superintendents in the Presidency is evident by the fact that in two cases in Ratnagiri only six stripes were awarded in contravention to orders and under circumstances in which the offenders could have been dealt with otherwise. A part of the Report which makes melancholy reading is the table showing cases of adolescents and juveniles who were detained as under-trials for lengthy periods. Delay in law cannot perhaps be avoided sometimes; but as Lieut.-Colonel Jackson very properly observes, "prolonged detention as an under-trial is always a blunder and an evil, and a greater blunder and a greater evil in the case of the young." And when it is found that out of 20 juvenile under-trials (between the ages of 13 and 20) 9 were acquitted after being detained for periods ranging from one month to five months, it is apparent that the judicial administration of the Presidency calls for some radical reforms. The Sanitary Report of the Government of India for the year 1913, recently issued, referred to a marked improvement in the health condition of Indian jails. From Lieut.-Colonel Jackson's Report it is found that in Bombay at least this improvement was not maintained during the year 1914; for, while the daily average strength of the jails fell from 11,437 in 1913 to 11,361, admission into hospitals and the daily average of the sick rose from 5,879 to 7,851 and from 234.8 to 272.8 respectively. Similarly there was an increase of 29 in the total number of deaths and the relative ratio of deaths also rose from 15.6 in 1913 to 18.2 during the year under report. Apart from this, immediate enquiry needs to be made into the sanitary conditions of the Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Karachi, and Karwar prisons and his Majesty's House of Correction, where the death rates during the year were so high as 30.1, 27.4 and 34.1, respectively.

A point which deserves consideration is that, of 368 prisoners sent to prison under substantive sentences of 7 days or less, 143 were 25 years of age and under. But it is to be hoped that, now the Juvenile Jail at Dharwar is opened, this method of converting the juvenile criminal into a habitual by repeated short sentences will cease. In this connection Lieut.-Colonel Jackson has done well to call attention to a few cases of absurd and harmful sentences. The grossest of such cases were when a girl of 11 was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for an offence under section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code and a boy of 8 was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment for a petty theft. It is, indeed, impossible to imagine what conception of rigorous imprisonment a magistrate has when he sentences girls and boys of tender years to periods of such imprisonment. We have, on a former occasion, referred to the establishment of a Borstal Juvenile Jail Dharwar. This jail has worked satisfactorily, but there is a danger of its advantages being negatived if Government and the public make no attempt to provide suitable employment for the released juveniles. During the year the prison authorities obtained employment for 10 out of 26 released juveniles. Of these 10, 3 remain in employment the rest have disappeared. In the absence of supervision over the juvenile when once he has got the employment, and of any person to take an interest in him and stimulate him to keep to his work, it is little wonder that he should feel out of keeping with his new surroundings and gradually drift to wreck. It is to be hoped that the Released Prisoners' Aid Society will soon get to work and see that some at least of these unfortunate beings do not go to ruin for want of a little sympathy and advice and a helping hand. The most gratifying feature of this Report is the discovery that we have an Inspector-General of Prisons with sound ideas on many of the problems connected with jail administration and penology generally. But we fear that in the administration as a whole there is a wide failure, as yet to appreciate that, prisons should not be places of torture, merely existing for the wreaking of the vengeance of society, but institutions equally for the regeneration and reform of the criminal population.

Notes of the Day.

"A Great Discovery."

It would be as well to be cautious in accepting the announcement that two French scientists have made "a great discovery in the form of an ideal antiseptic which destroys septic agents in wounds without damaging the tissues." It was only the other day that the medical correspondent of "The Times," a propos of the award of the Lecomte triennial prize to Sir Almroth Wright, was eulogising that surgeons' "cogent attack on the indiscriminate use of anti-septics in war surgery," not primarily because they damage the tissues but because antiseptics tend to close the wounds and thus defeat the purpose of Nature, by coagulating the lymph and thus making of it a barrier to free drainage. Accepting this as being right on principle the "great discovery" of these two scientists is merely retrograde. Dr. Almroth Wright, according to "The Times" writer, by "a series of beautiful experiments" showed that as the most powerful protection a man can obtain against blood poisoning is manifestly the protection afforded by his own blood, the first principle in the treatment of all wounds should be free drainage of the wound. By this means the lymph is kept pure and maintained in the condition intended by nature. The exuding fluid is antagonistic to bacteria and kills them; but if it is allowed to remain in the wound it becomes decomposed and then forms a culture medium for the bacteria.

Sir A. Wright's Contention.

Lister's anti-septic surgery was a rough and ready method, and the dangers it entailed by closing up wounds,—instead of allowing a natural process of healing,—and thus tending to drive back deleterious matter into the system, which Nature would try to expel, had often been insisted upon by people who were regarded as stupid and old-fashioned. The general adoption of aseptic surgery later on, however, was an admission that they were right and that what should be aimed at is a scrupulous cleanliness in which no germs should be allowed to exist. Aseptic surgery, however, was found to be too tedious a process in war time and Lister's rough and ready method was resorted to, but Sir Almroth Wright has contended against this and has suggested that after a wound has been treated and opened up, a fluid capable of stimulating the flow of lymph should be employed to bathe it. This method, it is said, has already yielded good results. It would be interesting to know, why the invention of a more effective anti-septic, if the anti-septic method is wrong in principle, should be hailed as "a great discovery."

Germany's Bankruptcy.

We have had many predictions during the past year of Germany's bankruptcy; some of them based on careful and elaborate analysis of economic factors; others which are mere assumption based on expectation. As a matter of fact Germany is bankrupt; the only question is as to how long she can stave off the admission of insolvency and keep up appearances. Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., is a man who always speaks and writes with caution and weight; and it is interesting to find that he predicted recently that Germany would be bankrupt within six months. He said that it would be impossible to overrate the importance of the financial side of the struggle; but he did not believe that the war would last as long as some military experts predicted, because Germany could not endure the strain financially. She was spending £140,000,000 monthly; it was Britain's business to wear down the enemy. He did not believe that the nation's power to lend money had been half exploited. Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Postmaster-General, had announced that the subscriptions to the War Loan through the Post Office, apart from vouchers, totalled £24,000,000,—an increase of £9,000,000 since the 10th. Mr. Robertson added that every care was now taken at the front to economise by renewing usable equipment. There had been waste, but the War Office was remedying this. Sir John French's view was that this was a war of machinery.

Jute Bags for the Army.

The discussions which are taking place between Sir William Clark and representatives of the jute trade to secure the war requirements of the Imperial Government are proceeding satisfactorily, says "The Englishman." In particular, the conferences are having a valuable influence in reassuring the industry and the markets. Uncertainty in such circumstances as the present, adds our Calcutta contemporary, always has a harmful influence and the ignorance of the manufacturers as to the exact requirements of the Government was a factor liable to misuse by interests who are purely speculative in their operatons. The visit of Sir William Clark and Mr. Low is removing this possibility of mischief. In connection with the actual quantity that the military authorities may require nothing can be said at present. But it may be pointed out that large as are the needs of war the output of Calcutta—itself six or eight times as large as Dundee's—is even larger. Manufacturers are obtaining a clearer idea not merely of how much the State may require, but the quality required. Speaking generally, the bags required for warfare are light, but they must be sufficiently strong to retain the sand with which they are filled. They must be able to last a reasonable time after being placed in position, but they need not be woven to withstand much transport, since the armies do not move a sack once it is filled and in position. When they advance to a new line fresh sacks are used to fortify it.

Juvenile Beggars.

The case in which two Kathiawari girls, aged about 10 and 7 respectively, who were charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday with the theft of two pairs of shoes brings into prominence two deplorable facts which are a standing reproach to the city. Beggary is unfortunately an institution which even the progress of civilization has not rooted out from any society in the world. But that in a city like Bombay girls of such tender age should be allowed to drift towards the path of crime by falling victims to the instigation of professional beggars does not reflect to its credit. And a sad commentary on this was given by the younger of the two girls in question. When asked why she had committed the theft, she said she knew it was wrong to commit theft but she wanted to sell the shoes for a pice and get food as she was hungry. The Magistrate rightly thought that he could not send the elder girl to jail or fine her. She could have been sent to a reformatory where she might have been trained to some craft which would have enabled her afterwards to earn an honest living. But the Magistrate found that there was no reformatory for girls to which he could send her. The poor little thing is thus let loose in the world unprovided for and it is not improbable that she will soon be set on the path to ruin by evil companions.

Improvement of Housing.

An article in the July number of the "Local Self-Government Gazette" gives an admirable summary of the first annual Report of the Homestead Commission of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The report presents information regarding the efforts made by the principal States of the world to increase the supply of wholesome homes for the people. And in view of the fact that problems connected with overcrowding in large cities in India are pressing for solution, some features of the report will be of absorbing interest. The problems for solution are broadly the same in all modern cities as a result of industrialism with its attendant evils of inevitable overcrowding, increase in infant mortality, deterioration in public health and standards of life and a lowered efficiency of citizenship. Three main lines of policy are followed in different groups of countries to meet these evils. In some, special taxation is imposed on unimproved land to force the owners to use it for house-buildings. In others, Government, and to a much larger extent, local authorities engage directly in house-building and loans are granted to workers for building houses and money is advanced on second mortages. In other communities, again, a large progressive land policy is adopted.

"Back to the Land."

The "back-to-the-land" movement, which most of such States foster, deals with the overcrowding sucessfully and so does the acquisition and holding by Municipalities, of large extents of land with a view to controlling and regulating effectively the growth of the cities. The aim, however, is the same in all cases,—to take effective powers to condemn and improve slums, to press undeveloped land into the service of the community and to increase by direct or indirect financial aid the number of healthy homesteads available for the working classes and men of moderate means. What is specially interesting to us is that in all these countries State aid is afforded for working men's houses, in some form or other, as summed up in the following extract from the report:—

Millions have been expended in England; over 40,000 cottages have been erected in England.....In New Zealand, ...over 90 million dollars have been expended to enable settlers to acquire farms and workers to obtain homes. In the Australian States, the Governments erect dwellings or advance money for that purpose. In Continental European countries, the policy is not new: in the city of Ulm, Germany, the Municipality owns 80 per cent. of the land within its jurisdiction; the State of Prussia has expended millions in housing its own employees and other working men; the Imperial Governments and other States have not been far behind. Even in Spain, commonly considered backward, recent legislation has been enacted for the same purpose; South America, Argentina, Brazil and Chile have erected several thousand cottages and the results are already observable in the attraction of skilled labour from adjoining South American countries.

Official and Personal.

The Punjab Congress Committee have unanimously recommended the election of Sir S. P. Sinha for the Presidentship of the ensuing Congress.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary dated 6th August states that the Honourable Mr. G. Carmichael, C.S.I., I.C.S., who has been appointed by his Majesty the King, Emperor of India, to be a member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, has this day in the forenoon taken upon himself the execution of his office.

The Bishop of Lahore proposes to visit the troops in Mesopotamia. He will be leaving by the middle of this month.

Sir Aurel Stein, the famous explorer, who is working in Central Asia will on return to India be placed on special duty for three months. He will then presumably proceed home on deputation prior to his taking long leave for much needed rest and holiday. He is now away from India for over 2 years.

MADRAS STUDENTS' STRIKE,

REPORT OF ALLEGED MISBEHAVIOUR.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
MADRAS, Aug. 6.

A most regrettable incident is reported to have happened in Pachayappa's College yesterday in the Senior Intermediate class, when all students went on strike under the following circumstances. The report of Mr. P. Sectharamier, assistant lecturer, states misbehaviour of some students when he was teaching, due to alleged mistakes in teaching. The Principal scored out the attendance of all students for two days. This aroused heart-burning among the students who sent a memorial to the Principal to cancel his order. On his refusal they sent an ultimatum to him that unless he cancelled his order within 2 p.m. yesterday, they would go on strike. No reply having been received within the time prescribed all the boys went out of the class and even persuaded the students holding scholarships to come out of the class, rich students promising to pay their fees.

LATER.

Regarding the troubles in the Pachayappa's College it is understood that till now no settlement has been arrived at.

The further developments to-day are that when Mr. Sectharamier, the lecturer, went to the fourth class the students who did not like him to lecture, created a disturbance and he went and complained to the Principal. The Principal fearing that the fourth class students also would join their brethren advised them not to join the strike. All senior Intermediate students were informed by notice by the Principal that those who were found loitering in the College buildings will be immediately suspended and later he issued another notice that students who absent themselves on Monday next without leave will be dismissed and not readmitted under any circumstances. Students numbering about 200 are all assembled in the playground in the front of the College.

Early orders may now be expected on the Calcutta Municipal Bill which has now been before the Government of India for some time. This will enable the Bengal Government to proceed with the Bill next cold weather.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RETIREMENT TO WARSAW.

GERMAN DEFEAT ON VIEPRZ.

TURKISH SUBMARINE BASE DESTROYED.

STRAINED GERMANO-TURKISH RELATIONS.

The Russians on the Vistula have retired from the Blonie-Nadarzina front to the Warsaw position, unmolested by the enemy.

Large enemy forces on the right bank of the Vieprz tried to pierce the Russian front. Three Russians divisions held the trenches all day under a hail of projectiles, then at nightfall counter-attacked and overthrew dense masses of Germans who retreated in disorder.

French warships bombarded two Turkish ports on the Asia Minor coast north of Samos on August 3 and 4, destroying the customs and fortifications. A cruiser destroyed a submarine base.

Advices from Constantinople state that important decisions unfavourable to Germany were reached at a dinner given to all the Ministers by Enver Pasha. It is known that Enver Pasha has quarrelled with General Liman von Sanders, whose recall Enver has been demanding for some time.

The German Crown Prince is using up his best troops in abortive attacks in the Argonne. A feature of the recent French successes is the great efficiency of the French infantry who outclassed the Germans.

Two French scientists have made a "great discovery" in the form of an ideal antiseptic which destroys septic agents in wounds without damaging the tissues.

REMARKABLE SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

INFECTION OF WOUNDS NOW IMPOSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

PARIS, Aug. 5.

Two French scientists have made a great discovery in the form of an ideal antiseptic which destroys septic agents in wounds without damaging the tissues.

The French Government, in co-operation with the Rockefeller Institute, established a huge hospital in Compiégne where untiring research has been carried on.

The discovery is a preparation of hypochloride of lime, with boric acid as a preservative, and carbonate of lime to counteract acidity.

Professor Landouzy said before the Academy of Science that the new preparation had been applied to most frightful wounds and had modified their aspect in a week in a manner quite unknown to the old antiseptic processes.

Cases of gangrene had been prevented at the very outset; indeed, if the new antiseptic were applied in time infection of wounds might henceforth be considered impossible.

RUSSIANS RETIRE TO WARSAW POSITION.

BOMBARDMENT OF TURKISH PORTS.

RUSSIANS RETIRE TO WARSAW POSITION.

GERMANS DEFEATED ON THE VIEPRZ.

RETREAT IN DISORDER,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, August 6.

A communiqué says that the Russians on the Vistula, in accordance with orders, retired from the Blonie-Nadarzina front to the Warsaw position, unmolested by the enemy.

The Germans east of Poniviesz, having concentrated forces, continue the counter-offensive. The fighting here during the last few days has been of a fluctuating character.

Persistent enemy attacks in the direction of Kolno and Lomza, on the Narew front, were repulsed, but the Russians in the Ostrolenka sector withdrew to a new front fighting all the way.

The Germans who crossed the Vistula near Matzuvitze, between Warsaw and Ivangorod, delivered a series of attacks on August 2, vainly attepting to advance.

The Russians near Ivangorod, in accordance with the plan of operations, are gradually shortening the front on the left bank of the Vistula.

Large enemy forces on the right bank of the Vieprz, between Cholm and Wlodava, tried on August 3, to pierce the Russian front.

The battle here was of almost unprecedented desperation.

Three Russian divisions held trenches all day under a hail of projectiles, then at nightfall counter-attacked and overthrew dense masses of Germans who retreated in disorder.

GERMANS IN NEED OF REINFORCEMENTS

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables:—

"The Times" correspondent at Petrograd dwells on the importance of the achievement of a British submarine in sinking a transport in the Baltic. The vessel was conveying to Libau reserves for von Bulow whose operations between the Nieman and the Dwina are not going on smoothly. The military critic of the "Novoe Vremya" suggests that the sea transport of enmy reinforcements is likely to be abandoned or conducted with extreme caution.

The "Daily Mail's" Petrograd correspondent says that the commanders of the German armies are asking each other for reinforcements. General Woyrech on the Vistula was expected to strengthen the troops on the Narew front but he has just been pushed back himself and needs every company for his command to prevent further mishap. General Mackensen is merely following the Russians' northerly retirement, his army momentarily being incapable of a vigorous offensive.

"The Times" correspondent at Torino says that the Russians in Canada who are unable to travel to Russia to join the army are being permitted to enlist in Canadian regiments. Many have already joined.

REGENERATION OF RUSSIA.

HAMMERING THE SWORD OF FREEDOM

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing a gathering of ten thousand at Bangor, said he had no anxiety about the ultimate issue of this terrible conflict. (Cheers.) He said:

"The dark clouds in the East I view with anxiety, not with dread. I see a ray of hope on the dark horizon, the regeneration of a great people in Russia. Our enemies do not understand that their mighty cannoning and hammering are shattering the rusty bars fettering the soul of the Russians. (Great cheering.) Behind Warsaw the Russian people are shaking themselves free of stifling debris, their mighty limbs are preparing with new spirit and new hope for a new land. The Austrians and Prussians to-day are doing for Russia what their ancestors did for France. They are hammering the sword which will destroy them. (Loud cheers.) They are freeing Russia. Let them beware of what happens. I have no fear of the end of the war, none, (cheers,) but our duty to put forth our utmost effort becomes clearer and clearer every day."

TURKISH PORTS BOMBARDED.

SUBMARINE BASE DESTROYED.

FRENCH WARSHIPS OFF ASIA MINOR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, Aug. 6.

A Paris communique says that a French battleship and two cruisers, accompanied by destroyers and mine sweepers and an aeroplane ship, bombarded Sighadjik and Scala Nuova, on the Asia Minor coast, North of Samos, on August 3 and 4, destroying the customs and fortifications.

A cruiser destroyed the village of Spelia, which was an enemy submarine base.

PATROL CRUISERS' ARDUOUS TASK.

OFFICERS AND MEN HONOURED.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Officers and men of patrol cruisers are honoured in to-night's London Gazette.

The Distinguished Service Order is conferred upon Captains H. Head, G. Trewby, and H. Edwards, Commander E. Outram, Lieut.-Commanders F. Main, H. P. B. Smith and S. Bacon, and Chief Engineers R. Wilson, W. Rowe and E Dixon.

Eight Distinguished Service Crosses are awarded and thirty-four medals.

The Commander of the Home Fleet speaks in the highest terms of the patrol cruisers' arduous task, especially during the winter months in exceptionally bad weather. They suffered sever losses both in officers and men, and had been continually exposed to dangers from mines and submarines.

The Distinguished Service Order of Lieut.-Commander H. D. Edwards, and the Cross of Lieutenant Tojer were for conspicuous coolness and bravery in charge of a naval gun in Belgium.

The Cross of Sub-Lieutenant A. Casswell was awarded for removing, while in charge of a naval gun in Belgium, ammunition from a burning building under heavy and well-directed fire.

AMERICA AND BRITISH BLOCKADE.

U. S. OFFICIALS INCLINED TO ARBITRATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.

The officials are apparently willing ultimately to submit the questions involved in the British blockade to arbitration.

The Government is preparing a protest on the subject of the Dacia and will make it a test case of the right of a neutral to grant registry to belligerent-owned merchantmen.

PRUSSIAN-AMERICAN TREATY

GERMANY'S UNYIELDING ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Germany's latest Note is unyielding of the refusal to agree that the sinking of the William P. Frye violated American rights under the Prussian-American treaty.

PIRACY RETURNS.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Admiralty announces that six merchantmen and ten fishing craft were sunk during the week ending August 4.

BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The British steamer Costelle has been sunk and one man drowned. Another man is missing.

The Liverpool steamer Portia has been sunk. Fourteen lives were saved.

GERMAN SPY CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

ROUNDED UP IN NEW YORK.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The former Member of the House of Commons, Tribitsch Lincoln, who on June 12 published various statements in New York declaring that he had been an active German spy while in London during the war, has been arrested in New York and charged with forgery in Britain. His extradition will be asked for.

TURKISH RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

AN ALLEGED SPLIT.

ENVER PASHA'S HOSTILE ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Aug. 4.

"The Times" says that advices from Constantinople received in Mytilene state that Enver Pasha gave a dinner attended by all the Ministers, and it is believed that important decisions unfavourable to Germany were reached as no German was invited to dinner and it is known that Enver Pasha has quarrelled with General Liman von Sanders, whose recall Enver has been demanding for some time.

The departure of the German Ambassador Baron von Wangenheim is attributed to this quarrel.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

HOW THE GREAT STRUGGLE PROCEDES

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 4th August:—

The Russians are stubbornly contesting the grounds. The Austro-Germans are making only slight progress. The Russians say that in the direction of Riga they have withdrawn east of Poneiviez. Desperate fighting continued all Sunday and Monday. West of Kovno engagements are more frequent.

A German communiqué says the Russians are retreating eastwards from Poniewiez and the Germans crossed the Vovolinikan-Sobloz road, 18 miles north-east of Ponovitz.

On the Narew front Russians say the enemy made repeated attacks at the mouth of the river Szkeva where the Russians trenches frequently changed hands and the struggle often developed into bayonet fighting. East of Rozon and 3 miles of Govrothe the enemy make every step at the cost of enormous losses and with prodigious efforts in the vicinity of Warsaw. Only rifle firing.

German forces which crossed the Vistula after an extremely sanguinary action on Sunday evening, took part of a great forest north of Macijocwie, 18 miles north-west of Ivangorod and made further considerable progress.

The Germans say the Austrian troops gained a decisive success before the west of Ivangorod between the Vistula and Bug. The Russians say the enemy's attack near Carew, nor of Lublin and along the road from Tawaniki where the railway crosses Viprez to Vlodaba on the Bug was repulsed with heavy losses, but the enemy made slight progress along the Lower Soinka joining the Viprez at Leczna.

A German communiqué says the Russian line is broken east of Lazna and during Monday night the Russians began evacuating positions on the greater part of the front. An Austrian communiqué says Austrians captured Leczna.

The Russians also report their seaplanes forced a German gunboat to run ashore near Windau in the Baltic and their torpedo boats raided the whole Anatolian coast, and destroyed over 450 sailing vessels and 4 naval yachts.

THE DEATH OF MAARTEN MAARTENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5.

The death is announced of the novelist Maarten Maartens.

Joost Marius Willem Van der Poorten-Schwarts (Maarten Maartens) was born in August 1858 at Amsterdam. He was educated in Utretch University of which he became Law Lecturer in 1883. He passed his life in Holland though he often lived in Paris. His first novel the "Sin of Joost Avelingh" was published in 1890 and later on he wrote many other novels. Among them were An Old Maid's Love (1891) A Question of Taste (1891) God's Fool (1892) My Lady Nobody (1895) Dorothea (1904) the Woman's Victory (1906) and the Price of Lis Doris (1909). He also wrote a one-act play, the Jailbird, which was produced at Wyndham's Theatre in 1904.

GERMAN MISSION WORK IN CHOTA NAGPUR.

TAKEN OVER BY THE BISHOP.

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

Since the internment of the German Missionaries of Chota Nagpur the task of administering their mission and educational establishments have fallen upon the Rev. Foss Westcott, Bishop of Chota Nagpur. The magnitude of the task can be judged from the fact that there are 308 schools including a high school and 4 middle schools also 52 boarding schools. Towards the salaries of the teachers the Government have generously renewed the special grant of Rs. 3,000 a month to the new staff who have taken up the work.

GRENADE ENCOUNTERS IN ARGONNE.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT IN VOSGES.

ALLIES RETAIN ALL POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, Aug. 5.

A communiqué says:—There have been the usual grenade encounter and cannonade which were fierce in Argonne.

The German attack was easily repulsed on the Heights of the Meuse.

The Germans in the Vosges opened a continuous and extremely violent bombardment against Lingekope and then last evening very violently attacked. Nevertheless, we retained all positions except some portions of the trenches on the crest of the hill.

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY.

ABORTIVE ATTACKS IN ARGONNE.

The German Crown Prince is using up his best troops in abortive attacks in Argonne, where there has been terrible fighting in the woods, the Germans using poison gas and liquid fire. The Germans suffered great losses from the terrific fire of the French guns.

SUPERIORITY OF FRENCH INFANTRY.

GERMANS QUITE OUTCLASSED.

PARIS, Aug. 5.

A feature of the recent French successes at Ban de Sapt, where nine hundred German prisoners were taken, is the great efficiency of the French infantry who outclassed the Germans.

After one German attack alone over a hundred German bodies were picked up on the slopes of the hill, the French losing only four killed and twenty-five wounded.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, Aug. 6.

A communique says: There was moderate artillery activity in the West. Fights with bombs in the Argonne were very desperate.

In actions in the Vosges on the heights dominating the river Fecht, the enemy captured a blockhouse but were immediately driven out by a counter-attack.

Our curtains of shrapnel inflicted very heavy losses on the Germans.

VON BISSING TO BE RECALLED FROM BELGIUM.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 6.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Echo Belge" announces that the Kaiser has decided on the recall of Baron von Bissing. The news has been welcomed throughout Belgium.

QUIET ON WESTERN FRONT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The western front is quiet although the Germans are reported to be bringing big guns to the Yser.

GORZ DESERTED BY AUSTRIANS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The Turin "Gazetta del Popolo" states that the Italian patrol stealthily entered Gorz in the night and found that it had been deserted and that every street had been mined. The Italians will not occupy it before dislodging the enemy surrounding the heights.

ITALY'S GREAT RESERVE OF MEN.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 6.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The "Popoto d'Italia" points out that afer Russia Italy is the quadruplice power with the greatest reserve of men.

MR. BONAR LAW'S CONJECTURES.

MOTHERLAND AND THE DOMINIONS.

SHARE IN GOVERNING THE EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Mr. Bonar Law in his speech at Foltstone said that there was no more striking example of the reality and strength of the moral force in the world to-day than the part played by the British Dominions.

The Germans had lost in Africa territory as large as the German Empire to a force of the self-governing Dominion led by its Premier. The feeling of pride in that victory was increased enormously by the knowledge that that man, who fought England only fifteen years ago, was the man who gave his word to stand by the Empire. He was standing by it nobly to-day.

Mr. Bonar Law paid a tribute to the deeds of the Canadians and Australasians, things would not be the same after the war. The Motherland had already arranged with the Dominions that they should have a say in the peace negotiations. That was a great step, but it was only a step.

He had long hoped, and now he believed, that the time would come, when the whole Dominions in proportion to their population and resources whole share with the Motherland the duty and honour of governing the Empire.

ENTHUSIASM AT JOHANNESBURG.

ARRIVAL OF GENLS. BOTHA AND SMUTS.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Generals Botha and Smuts have arrived in Johannesburg and were received with immense enthusiasm.

General Botha in a speech said that the journey to Cape Town from Pretoria on return from the front was a revelation. In every town and village he was met by large crowds and by Dutch speakers, who showed that at least ninety per cent. of people fully endorsed and appreciated what he had done to fulfil the Imperial Government's request.

Originally he had said that he was not going to South West Africa with the object of land-grabbing, but his attitude had considerably altered owing to the Kaiser's telegram "I shall not only recognise the independence of South Africa but even guarantee it, provided that rebellion is started immediately." In this it was possible to detect the German desire to possess the Union and for that reason he felt it impossible to return the territory to the Germans. Were it returned endless difficulties would arise. All serious trouble in South Africa was due to German intrigue. Moreover, the German native policy was a source of danger to the Union.

GENL. BOTHA'S THANKS TO MR. REDMOND

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Mr. Redmond has received a telegram from General Botha thanking him for congratulations, and saying, "I entirely endorse your views that this victory is the fruit of the policy of libery and recognition of national rights on the part of the British Empire."

ANNIVERSARY DAY ABROAD

STIRRING SCENES IN CANADA AND AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Reuter telegrams give an impressive account of the anniversary services throughout Canada in the churches of all denominations. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia attended the service in Ottawa.

Various cities passed resolutions pledging assistance to the Imperial Government in every way.

A great and enthusiastic meeting in the Town Hall at Melbourne affirmed its inflexible determination to continue the war to a victorious end. Patriotic speeches were greeted with ovations, and the huge audience warmly cheered the Russian Consul. The Commonwealth Parliament declared its loyalty to the King and offered the Motherland its last man and last shilling. The State Parliaments passed similar resolutions.

Everywhere the National Anthem was sung and all work throughout the Commonwealth was suspended for five minutes to celebrate the day. Stoppage of traffic was followed by a pandemonium of bells and steam whistles, the National Anthem and cheering.

Members of the New Zealand Ministry delivered stirring speeches in Wellington amid tremendous enthusiasm.

STRENGTHENING GOLD RESERVES

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Press Bureau emphasises the importance of economy in the use of the gold coin and payments in notes whenever possible so as to strengthen the gold reserves for exchange purposes. The public are requested to pay gold into the post offices and banks and to use notes.

APOLLO BUNDER TRAGEDY.

ALLEGED DOMESTIC DIFFERENCES.

EUROPEAN SHOOTS TWO BOARDERS.

COMMITS SUICIDE WITH REVOLVER

ONE VICTIM SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

MRS. WILKINSON'S STORY.

As exclusively reported in yesterday's "Chronicle" a shocking tragedy occurred at the Apollo Bunder in the small hours of Friday morning, resulting in the deaths of Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, a salesman in the employ of Messrs. Marcks and Co., and Mr. Oliver Farrow, an artiste, who recently came out to India from Australia with a theatrical company and in serious injuries to Mr. Frederick Crichton, assistant to Messrs. Felber Jucker & Co.

It would appear that Mrs. Wilkinson went out on Thursday night to a theatre with one of her daughters and Mr. Crichton, who boarded with the family at Lansdowne House. They came back about 12 midnight and half an hour later high words were heard passing between Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson in the bedroom, Mr. Wilkinson telling his wife that she should not have gone out with Mr. Crichton without first obtaining his permission. Mr. Crichton on hearing the high words came and called out that if anybody was to blame it was he who had taken Mrs. Wilkinson out. Mr. Farrow who also boarded at the place was sitting at the time in the dining room which is screened off from the bedroom. High words then ensued between the three and Mr. Wilkinson went into the bed room and came out with a revolver in his hand and said he was "ready to fight now." Mr. Farrow thereupon tried to close with Mr. Wilkinson and received a bullet wound below the heart. Mr. Crichton then also tried to close with Mr. Wilkinson and likewise received a bullet wound. Mr. Wilkinson then chased his wife to shoot her, but guided by her son and daughter she succeeded in avoiding him. Mr. Wilkinson then went out on the verandah and blew out his brains, death being almost instantaneous.

The dead body of Mr. Wilkinson was removed to the Morgue at the Sir J. J. Hospital, while Messrs. Crichton and Farrow were taken to the St. George's Hospital, where Mr. Farrow eventually succumbed to his injuries at 2 p.m. Mr. Crichton is lying in a serious condition.

Mr. Wilson, extra Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Cauty, Superintendent, "A" Division, Mr. Sullivan, Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Department, Inspector Stenson and Sergeant Frost at once repaired to the scene on hearing of the occurrence and made enquiries into the matter.

At an inquest subsequently held on the body of Mr. Wilkinson, a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned. Whilst giving evidence at the inquest, Mrs. Wilkinson fainted and could not proceed for some time.

POLICE REPORT.

Superintendent Cauty of the "A" Division, in his report to the Commissioner of Police, on Friday morning, states:

"At 1.30 a.m. to-day shots were heard from the top floor of Lansdowne House, Lansdowne Road, and information was sent by telephone to the Colaba Police Station that two gentlemen had been shot by a third, who had then committed suicide. It appears that the flat is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, their family and three boarders, Mr. Frederick Crichton, 27 years, assistant to Messrs. Felber Jucker and Company, Mr. Claude Willet, manager of the firm, and Mr. Oliver Farrow, about 28 years, at present unemployed. It is alleged that Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson did not get on very well together and latterly there have been frequent quarrels. Last night Mr. Wilkinson, who is an assistant to Messrs. Marcks and Company, did not come home to dinner. Mrs. Wilkinson, her daughter and Mr. Crichton went to the Excelsior Theatre, returning home at 12 midnight, and all went to bed in their respective rooms. Mr. Wilkinson returned about 1 a.m. and went to bed, and then started quarrelling with his wife and made some remarks about their boarders. These were overheard by Crichton and Farrow, who called out that if he had anything to say about them he should say it in front of them. Then Chichton, Farrow and Wilkinson went into the dining room and words ensued Wilkinson went back to his bed-room, took a revolver from under his pillow and returned to the dining room, and as Crichton and Farrow tried to get hold of him he shot Farrow in the left side below the heart and then shot Crichton above the left breast, and then blew his own brains, out by a shot behind the ear. Dr. Judah rendered "first aid" to the two injured men, who were then removed to the E. G. Hospital, where they are detained for treatment, Mr. Farrow being seriously injured. Mr. Wilkinson's body has been removed to the Morgue. The Coroner has been informed and an inquest will be held this evening."

THE INQUEST.

MRS. WILKINSON'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. W. Numan, Acting Coroner, subsequently held an inquest at the Coroner's Court on the dead body of Mr. Thomas Wilkinson. Inspector Stenson led the evidence....

Mrs. Adelaide Grace Wilkinson, the widow of the deceased, identified the body of the deceased, who she said was about 43 years old and was a salesman at Messrs. Marcks and Co. There were some paying guests, namely Messrs. Willet, Crichton and Farrows staying with them for some time past. On Thursday evening she, her daughter and Mr. Crichton went to the Excelsior Cinema at 9-15. Her husband was not at home. They returned at midnight. When they arrived Mr. Farrows was sitting in the dining room, waiting for them. There was no one else in the room. The children were in bed. After 10 or 15 minutes witness and her daughter retired. An hour afterwards her husband came home. She thought he was under the influence of liquor. He appeared to be so. She smelt the liquor from him. He came into her bedroom. She was asleep but woke up as he stood at the front of her bed. The three children were in the same room. She asked him what he wanted. Then he created a row, and asked her where she had been to. She said she had been to the cinema with her daughter and Mr. Crichton. Witness and the deceased had many words. He was angry and kept alluding to the boarders taking her out. When the boarders heard him abusing her, two of them came out, Mr. Crichton first and Mr. Farrows next. Mr. Crichton called her husband out in the dining room, and said it was his fault and that if there was anything to be said the husband should say it to him and not abuse his wife. He spoke very nicely. The deceased said he was not cross with Mr. Crichton but that he had grudge against her and that she was to blame. Then the deceased left him and said he did not want to fight with him, and he returned to the bedroom. There was only a screen dividing the rooms. The deceased took something from his bed and held his hands behind his back. She called out that he had something behind his back. He went out to the dining room again and said "I am ready to fight now." Soon afterwards witness heard two shots in rapid succession. She ran out and saw Mr. Crichton and Mr. Farrow lying on the floor, bleeding. Then her husband chased her, with the revolver in his hand. Her little boy was directing her which way to run to avoid her husband. Suddenly she saw the deceased put the revolver to his temple and shoot himself. She remembered no more. She went downstairs, where the neighbours kept her and would not let her return. Shortly afterwards the Police came and made enquiries. The body of her husband and the two boarders were removed by the Police.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

The cartridges shown were found some by her son and some by by the Police among her husband's papers. She had not known that her husband possessed a revolver. In addition to the cartridges her son found a bundle of ten-rupee notes and one five-rupee note, Rs. 475 in all. She did not know where this money came from. Her husband was a very hot-tempered man when under the influence of drink. He had often threatened and ill-treated her before. There was a quarrel every day and he was under the influence of liquor every night for the last month. He had often talked at the lodgers through her but never attacked them directly. She saw her husband shoot himself, with her own eyes. He had before threatened to shoot himself. The cause of these frequent quarrels was jealousy. She had often taken her husband to be mad. Every day he used to make most foul accusations against her. He was always of a quarrelsome, nagging nature, making much of trifles. He was easily excited to anger. He never threatened any of the lodgers directly before her nor did he threaten or abuse any of them directly.

Dr. David Judah said he lived on the second floor of Lansdowne House. On Friday mourning about 1.30 he heard a commotion upstairs. He thought at first that it came from the hotel. He heard shots and went upstairs, where he found two men lying on the floor in Mr. Wilkinson's flat, in the dining room. The men were lying on their backs, apparently not severely injured, and were conscious. He saw a third man lying across the threshold of the door leading from the dining room to the verandah. The body was lying on the right side, the left hand across the forehead, and there was a pool of blood under the head. Mr. Farrows was quite calm and asked if he would live. Witness told him that he would. There was no odour of alcohol about Mr. Wilkinson. Witness paid particular attention to this and smelt the neighbourhood of the mouth. There was no disorder in the room, nothing broken. Witness questioned both Mr. Crichton and Mr. Farrows, who said they had been shot by Mr. Wilkinson. Witness did not see a revolver.

Questioned by a juror, the witness said he heard two shots in rapid succession. He did not hear a third shot.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, said he had examined the body of the deceased and found a gunshot wound on the skull. The bullet had entered above the right ear and come out on the other side of the skull. The margin of the entrance wound was blackened and there were no powder marks in the neighbouring skin. The skull was fractured in several directions. He concluded from the facts observed that the muzzle of the weapon was pressed against the skin and the explosion blew the bones of the skull outward. Death was due to this gunshot wound and bullet such as the set-up bullet produced would cause such a wound.

Master Thomas Duke Wilkinson said the deceased was his father. He was awakened by hearing his father quarreling with his mother. The deceased was calling her names. Witness corroborating his mother as to the deceased bringing out a revolver said Mr. Farrows went to catch the revolver and the deceased shot him and next shot Mr. Crichton who also went to seize the revolver. The deceased and Mr. Crichton were wrestling. Mr. Crichton fell sitting on a chair and then rolled off on to the ground. While he was falling the deceased shot him. The deceased then chased Mrs. Wilkinson to shoot her and witness' sister was pointing out to her to run this way and that to avoid him. Witness' father then went out to the verandah and shot himself. Witness had not seen the revolver before.

Mr. Claude Willett said he had been to bed and the first thing he heard was Mrs. Wilkinson screaming "Look what he has behind his back." Then he heard two or three shots. The revolver was lying near Mr. Wilkinson's hand. It was just falling out of his hand. The fingers were relaxing round it. Mr. Wilkinson had been drinking heavily of late. He used to accuse Mrs. Wilkinson of going out on her own, and used to accuse her of things in the presence of others. She used to accuse him also. They did not live happily together.

PURCHASE OF REVOLVER.

J. C. DeMello, employed at Messrs. Hollis & Co., Fort, produced the order book containing Mr. Wilkinson's signature of the 12th June 1915 and the entry for the revolver produced, which was a breech-loading central fire, 450-bore revolver No. 50. He also produced a book containing the deceased's signature of the same date and an entry for 50 rounds of ammunition for the revolver. The deceased purchased the revolver and ammunition under a police permit.

Inspector Stenson described the positions in which he found the three men, and said all the cartridges were in the chambers. Three cartridges had been discharged and the two loaded cartridges were removed by him. Subsequently on revisiting the rooms, in company with Mr. Wilson, Deputy Commissioner, witness found the spent bullet between the two panes of glass of the folding door, on the threshold of which the deceased was lying. Master Wilkinson handed over Rs. 475 in currency notes to witness, who on making enquiries found that Mr. Wilkinson had signed on at the Government Dockyard on Thursday last and received Rs. 500 as an advance of payment of a post which he had taken up as Government store-keeper at Basra.

A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned.

The inquest on the body of Mr. Farrows will be held this morning.

The funeral of Mr. Wilkinson takes place at 6 o'clock this evening at Sewri

THE CEYLON RIOTS.

INTERPELLATIONS IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(News Bureau.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 5.

Hon. Sir Hector Vancuylenburg has given notice that he will ask the following questions at the meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council to-day:

"That a return be laid on the table of the number of cases instituted in the various courts of the western and southern provinces of the Island in connection with or arising from the recent riots, the names of the accused with residences, the nature of the offences charged and the sections of the Penal Code under which the charges were laid, and the results and sentences pronounced. And also whether appeals were taken to the Supreme Court and the findings and the results in the appeal."

He will further ask for a return showing what assessments have been made of alleged damages consequent upon the recent riots, the names of the persons appointed as assessors in the different districts of the western and southern provinces, the amounts paid by the owners of property and the names of those who have paid and their residences.

FLAG FETE AT BANGALORE.

(News Bureau.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 6.

Lady Daly opened this evening the flag fete at the Bowring Institute.

A very large gathering of Europeans and Indians was present.

The fete was held under the patronage of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore and Lady Daly. The stalls in charge of bonnie ladies did roaring business. The side shows and exhibitions attracted large crowds and the B. R. V. played some choice selections of music.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

There has been a steady decline of plague deaths and the total for all India for the week ending the 31st July stood at 425 against 653 cases. Bombay Presidency alone accounted for more than half, showing 310 against 519 cases. Other provincial figures are:—Madras Presidency 9, Behar 2, the United Provinces 8, Punjab 15, Burma 48, and Mysore 33.

SANITARY REGENERATION OF BOMBAY.

CLEANLINESS V. STREET IMPROVEMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We are all concerned with the sanitary regeneration of the City, but the question that puzzles people is, what are the measures best calculated to achieve that object. Measures must manifestly depend upon the causes of mortality. Now is seems to be the opinion of all that the slums of the city are the direful springs of the woes of Bombay. At the commencement of the anti-slum policy adopted by the Improvement Trust were ventilation schemes such as the Princess Street and Sandhurst Road schemes. It was then thought that fresh sea-breezes would improve the sanitary conditions of the city and arrest the fatal progress of plague. In 1903, however, Dr. Turner deemed the measures adopted by the Trust as inadequate, and advocated, in the words of Mr. Harvey, "that a more drastic remedy, involving the demolition of the most insanitary areas in the city, should be adopted without delay. His conclusions appropriate closely to those of the Plague Commission; and his proposals are directed in effect to the end which Government had in view in creating the agency of the Improvement Trust for the sanitary regulations of the city, though his method of working would differ from that adopted by the Board."

Dr. Turner's proposals were, (1) construction of semi-permanent dwellings for 1,00,000 people; (2) wholesale acquisition and demolition of insanitary areas of which he gave a list; and (3) the improvement or demolition of such houses as had become foci of infection to neighbouring localities Mr. Harvey wrote:—

that th work done (by the Trust) ... certainly beneficial and dealing with several insanitary areas, has not yielded that advantage as an actual plague measure which it was in the first instance undoubtedly intended to afford.....and it is a fair question for consideration whether the immediate treatment of insanitary areas from which disease radiates to the surrounding localities is not of greater urgency then the construction of streets through the city. It will be seen that the fundamental difference between Dr. Turner's proposals and the operations of the Trust lies in the answer to this question, and the points of determination are:—(1) which line of action is more beneficial, and (2) how far the Trust can modify its course? The first of these points is one that could be settled by expert sanitary opinion, the second is for the Trust to consider.

These were wise words, but instead of expert sanitary opinion, we have amateurs who have just begun to "study the modern methods of slum improvement adopted in England" advising. A street scheme from North to South as the best anti-slum measure securing "the greatest good of the greatest number" although such a scheme has not even the merit of being a ventilation scheme such as were the streets from West to East. It is not as if Mr. Harvey was not familiar with these so-called Moslem methods, for he actually suggested that the powers continued in Part II of the Housing of the Working Classes Act should be acquired by the Trust if the same were advantageous, but the Trust decided in 1905 "not to apply for powers similar to those of a local authority under Parts II and III of the English Housing of Working Classes Act, 1890."

It is plain that insanitary areas are not the same thing as insanitary homes. Insanitary houses may exist in sanitary areas and *vice versa*. It is impossible to improve insanitary areas by improving insanitary houses. This would be waste of money. Insanitary areas can only be improved by improvement schemes which invole wholesale demolition. If this method be impossible for financial consideration than we must abandon all hope of the sanitary regeneration of Bombay. But let us not pretend that the wholesale method is unnecessary and that improvement of insanitary houses is sufficient. Dr. Turner submitted his list of insanitary areas and when he wrote "what I advise is that all the most insanitary areas be demolished and acquired" he certainly knew the distinction between insanitary areas and houses kept for human occupation. He was also fully aware of the magnitude of the problem; for he wrote, "I do not propose in this respect to deal with the whole city at once, fearing lest the magnitude of the work would swamp the object in view." I am certain nobody would advocate wholesale methods if they are unnecessary; but at the same time it is foolish to waste money on improving individual houses or groups of houses, if the wholesale method is indispensable. Under the circumstances it is desirable that Government should appoint three experts brought from England to advise what line of action is necessary or more beneficial.

It appears to me, however, that Dr. Turner's proposals were made at a time when the plague mortality showed no signs of abatement. In 1903 the deaths from plague were 20,788, the highest ever recorded. At that time the rat-flea theory was not thoroughly established. With our present knowledge it can scarcely be said that the slums are the sources of plague. Besides, although almost all the insanitary areas mentioned by Dr. Turner remain unimproved the plague mortality has fallen from 20,788 to 1,717 in 1912. In 1913 it was 2609 and in 1914 2,941 but I believe 1915 will show an improvement even upon 1912. This seems to me to remove the very foundations upon which Dr. Turner's proposals of 1903 were based. It indicates that the improvement of slums as an anti-plague measure is unnecessary. But it is a fair question, is it necessary for other diseases? Are the slums the centres from which other diseases radiate to surrounding localities? This is a question of fact and requires careful investigation. But, again, Dr. Turner's report for 1914 is instructive. It shows that the mortality in 1900 was 79,350, but this was exceptional. The table shows that there was a sudden fall in 1907, and again in 1913. In 1901 the total mortality was 59,495; from 1901 to 1906, the average was 50,000, in 1906 it was 52,874; but the next year 1907 it fell to 38,687, and was maintained at that rate from 1907 to 1912, the average being 36,000, 14,000 per annuam less than during 1901-1906. In 1912 the mortality was 38,954, and in 1913 it fell to 31,806 and in 1914 it was 31,853, so that we have a further reduction of 5,000 per annum although the population has increased during the period. The present mortality returns promise to maintain this improvement during 1915. Deaths from plague have fallen for maximum of 20,788, i.e., 26.78 per mile to 1717 in 1912, i.e., 1.75 per mile Tuberculosis deaths show a reduction from 8,657 to 1,889, i.e., from 10.58 to 1.92 per mille, Fevers other than malaria also show an improvement. Other epidemic diseases like cholera, small-pox and measles show violent fluctuations and no small deduction can be drawn from the statistics. Much is due to importations and stringent measures to minimise this source of infection are required. There is practically little improvement in death from malaria and respiratory diseases Infant mortality too maintains a high level. Diseases which are most infectious cannot be said to spread from slums; and they can scarcely be said to be sources from which cholera, small-pox or measles radiate. On the whole there is an improvement. But the question of importance is, to what is the sudden fall in the rate of mortality noted in 1907 and 1913 due? It is said it is due to heavy rainfall. It is claimed that a continuous rainfall of 5 or 6 inches in a couple of hours so cleanses the city that it permanently improves the health of the city if the work of nature is seconded by the Health Officers. If this be so the solution is cleanliness. And this coincides with what Dr. Bailey writes. "The longer my experience in public health the greater becomes my conviction that the greatest and most pressing need is cleanliness in its fullest and widest sense." For the city this primarily means better conservancy and I myself feel disposed to believe that salvation lies in a more vigorous conservancy policy. Our pumping engines must work satisfactorily, every gully and privy ought to be kept scrupulously clean, the horrible basket system must not be tolerated, the storm water reservoir and filthy low-lying land should be reclaimed. But the comparative value of these rival methods should be carefully studied by an expert economist. Under the circumstances I would venture to suggest to Government that the contemplated expenditure of nearly 130 lacs of rupees on widening Parel Road be at least suspended till Government have ascertained by an expert commission which is the best line of action,—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Augus 6.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. C. F. Warhill becomes Honorary Surgeon vice Col. R. H. Firth, R.A.M.C.

The following Indian Army Reserve officers have been appointed to be 2nd Lieutenants:—

Cavalry Branch:—A H. Seymonds, G. P. Cable.

Infantry Branch:—D. M. Stewart, A. J. Peake, A. H. Barret, C. Rowland, M. H. Rawenhill, E. J. Gaitwite, O. E. Farrow and W. W. Moore.

Capt. W. R. Cunningham, 33rd Punjabis, resigns his Commission.

The annual Archeological Report for 1913-14 is practically ready and will be published shortly. The report for 1912-13 was published last cold weather.

R. ANNANDALE TO VISIT JAPAN.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

Dr. Annandale, Superintendent of Indian Museum, will spend the greater part of his six month's leave in visiting Japan and Siam. He will study, lake faunnas of Japan and of the Siamese States in the Federated Malay Peninsula and prepare a report on the zoological and anthropological collections in Japan and in the museums of the Federated Malaya States. The authorities of the Kyoto University have agreed to co-operate with him. He will visit the famous Singgora lake in Siam locally known as Tal Sap.

MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS IN G. I. P. WORKSHOPS.

According to the "G. I. P. Railway Magazine" arrangements have been made for the G. I. P. Railway workshops to work 24 hours a day and to assist to the full capacity of their plant in manufacturing munitions, subject to the minimum requirements for the maintenance of locomotives and rolling stock. Two officers of the railway, Messrs. H. N. Brock and A. J. Crackpell, Assistant Loco. Superintendents, have proceeded to Calcutta for instruction under the Director of Ordnance Inspection; they will, after being initiated in the technicalities of shell-making, be posted to different workshops in India to supervise operations.

(Continued from Column 6.)

tion of so many friends among whom he had worked. He did not think that his work in Bombay was fully up to the mark; because his life was spent in districts and he was really "districtwalla." He had never a permanent residence in Bombay and if he were able to make good friends, he owed the friendship to the kindness of his friends. It was possibly a failing on his part that he had never desired to push himself forward, but he took what he had to do and did it thoroughly and with all the ability that he could command. His great drawback was that he had to work most of his time as a Member of the Council without his wife, whose absence he felt much, because that deprived him of half the advantages of social life. She would, however, be glad to know that he carried with him the sincere regards of his friends.

The proceedings then terminated.

FAREWELL TO SIR R. LAMB.

DISTINGUISHED GATHERING AT "SHANTI BHAVAN."

Bombay is not accustoned to large official or social functions at this time of year, and the general assumption is that Society is not "in being" during the monsoon. Yesterday, however, a large crowd of distinguished people representative of every community assembled at "Shanti Bhavan," the beautiful residence of Mr. Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, which had been generously placed at the disposal of the Committee for the farewell entertainment to the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb. The distinguished and representative character of the gathering showed what a lot of people really remain in Bombay during this "dead" season; and it must have been very gratifying to Sir Richard Lamb to notice what a large number of his old friends had assembled to testify the respect and affection in which they hold him.

"Shanti Bhavan" is a house admirably suited for a reception of the kind arranged by Mr. Narottam, yesterday, and in spite of the largeness of the gathering, there was no uncomfortable crowding the spacious verandahs and reception hall, with the added space of the lawn covered-in by tenting as a protection against the rain, providing plenty of room for the guests to move about freely.

Sir Richard arrived at about half-past-six and was received in the porch by Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. Narottam Goculdas, representing the Committee. Among the many others present there were to be noticed the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman; the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod; the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, Major Hepper; Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.S.I.; Mr. H. R. Greaves; Dr. Stanley Reed; Professor O. V. Muller; Sir Vithaldas Thuckersey; Sir Temulji Nariman; Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy Dubash; the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samuldas; the Hon. Mr. Abdul Husein Adamji; Khan Bahadur Hormasji Bhiwandiwalla; Mr. Benjamin Horniman; Mr. J. Hanson; the Hon. Dr. DeMonte; Mr. Mahomedbhai Currimbhai; Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed; Mr. Husainbhai Abdulla Lalji Mr. Nanabhai Hormusji Bhiwandivala; Rao Bahadur Setalvad; Mr. J. Oliveira; Mr. Mahomed Hajibhai Lalji; Mr. Cassamali Jairabhoy; Mr. Vasantrao Dabolkar; Mr. Dadiba M. Dalal; Mr. Jehangir B. Mursban; Mr. Pherozeshah M. Dalal; Major Glen Liston; Dr. Duggan; Dewan Bahadur Ranchhodbhai Dave; Mr. Purshotamrai Zala; Mr. Tansukhram Mansukhram; Mr. Daji Abaji Khare; Khan Bahadur Bamanji Padamji; Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. A. C. Gupta and many others, the majority of these being accompained by the ladies of their families. There was an immediate adjournment to the lawn on Sir Richard's arrival, where refreshments were served, wines and spirits, following the example of the King's household, however, being dispensed with.

TRIBUTE TO SIR RICHARD LAMB.

The health of the guest of the evening was then proposed by Sir Jamsetji, who said:—I have much pleasure in proposing the toast of the guest of the evening. In doing so I shall say very little, for I cannot imagine there is any one here who is not acquainted with the work and worth of Sir Richard Lamb. He is the oldest member of the Service in the Presidency, and during his long and distinguished career there are few districts in the administration of which he has not borne a share at one time or another.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Indian Civil Servant is regarded in many quarters as omniscient. He is expected to be able to grapple by turns with a bewildering variety of problems, and by the time he earns his pension he has held offices as varying in character as any that the immortal Poo-Bah ever held and adorned. The success that the I.C.S. men have achieved on the whole is a striking tribute to the genius for Government of the British race. Sir Richard Lamb is one of the most distinguished members of this class. For the long period of 35 years he has devoted himself with zeal and singleness of purpose to the multifarious duties he was called upon to discharge, and in the evening of his life he leaves this country with the good wishes of all who have had opportunities of judging his work. I will not say that in what he has achieved he has not provoked criticism—that would be an extravagant claim to make on behalf of any man but I believe it will be conceded even by his most vigorous critics, that he has been inspired throughout by sincerity of purpose, and a sense of fair and just dealing. Those who know him have found in Sir Richard Lamb a man sincere, straight-forward and of a kindly disposition. They have learned to regard him with respect and affection, and this gathering representative of all classes and creeds in this cosmopolitan city bears testimony to the esteem in which he is held by a wide circle of friends. Our best wishes follow Sir Richard and Lady Lamb on their retirement from this Presidency where they have spent the best part of their lives, and we earnestly hope they may long be spared, and blessed with health and happiness. Ladies and gentlemen, I shall now ask you to drink to the health of Sir Richard Lamb.

SIR RICHARD'S REPLY.

Sir Richard Lamb, in thanking the assembly, for the honour, said that he was very grateful to them for the reception and the eloquent way in which his health was proposed by Sir Jamsetji. He did not propose to detain them with a long speech because he had not prepared one, and he believed that at a friendly gathering there was no need for any oratorical display. Sir Jamsetji had told them that he (Sir Richard) had been straightforward and sincere. That was what he had endeavoured to be. He had no facility for developing rhetorical power, as the only occasion which he had for speechmaking was limited to replying to contentious matter in the Legislative Council. He expressed his gratitude to them stating that he felt that after staying so many years in India, it was comforting that when he went home he was carrying with him the respect and regard and he might almost say the affec-

(Continued in Column 5.)

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

EVOLUTION OF THE METALLIC CURRENCY.

The evolution of the metallic currency in Bombay is, indeed, most interesting. What vicissitudes, not only the Rupee and copper coins passed through from 1665 to 1800 are worth remembering, but also those of gold. The struggle for silver was the greatest and continually exercised the servants of the Company at Surat and Bombay. With a chequered history of coinage in India we may have even some student of research to ransack recruits going as far back as a thousand years before Christ. The occasional finds of ancient coins from Greece and Rome, from Babylonia, Persia, Macedonia, Porthia and Scythia, say till the first or second century of Christ, conclusively inform us not only of conquests from South-Eastern Europe and Western and Northern Asia, but of the trade that existed between those countries and India. Archaeology and numismatics for the last half a century have been greatly modifying history, and no history more than that of India. After the second century of Christ there were the raids of the successors of the Khalifs of Bagdad, who used to overrun the Punjab and Gujarat. Then there came the Pathan Kings of Delhi and their successors, the Moguls. South of Vindhya there were the powerful kings and dynasties who flourished in the Presidency of Madras and on the east coast of the Bay of Bengal. Then we come to the days of the Portuguese and the Dutch, the French and the English. No, doubt experts in numismatics in Bengal, in the Punjab, in Bombay and Madras have in the past read, learned and elaborated papers on the finds of the various coins. What is now wanted is a succinct history of all these researches, collected and scattered over the principal museums in this country and in England and France. The work would form a most "instructive compendium" and in a way a calendar of Indian history, as, unique as illuminating. It must be the labour of a lifetime. But the labour would prove invaluable and a landmark, the importance of which cannot be belittled. In short, a standard history of coins from historic times to the close of the Nineteenth Century would be classic and monumental, and the expert who writes it will leave an imperishable name behind him. India now-a-days badly wants able and qualified students of research in many a direction, in ancient politics and history, in numismatics, in arts, manufactures and industries, and in other branches of human activity. The new order of men and things must produce such research students in order that India may eventually find her true encyclopaedic historian. Meanwhile let us relate a little more of our parochial narrative in respect of coins in Bombay.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

It may be useful to remember that a little more than a hundred years ago there obtained a variety of metallic currency some of which have already been described. The Eighteenth Century was a century of transition, and nowhere more so than on the coast of Western India. The Portuguese were in occupation of the island of Bombay till its cession to King Charles II in the Sixties of the Seventeenth Century. Then came the British. But beyond the boundaries of Bombay there ruled Hindu Chiefs who had their own coins. The Mahomedan Empire of the Moguls had also circulated a variety of Mogul Coins, remnants of which were to be found at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. Surat and Broach and Ahmedabad were the principal towns whence the different Rupees, Gold Mohurs and minor Coins gravitated and circulated in Bombay. Again, the old, old trade by the native craft with Arabia and East Africa brought in different kinds of coins, American Dollars, Maria Therisa Dollars and so on. Then, the E. I. Company's own Rupees and Mohurs of diverse finesse were there. So that the currency at the commencement of the Nineteenth Century was a mixed one and the Company's efforts for the first thirty or forty years was to eliminate all foreign coins and establish an uniform metallic currency throughout India. The silver Rupee of 1800 contained 179 grains of silver with 7.97 of alloy. But as silver was dear and much prized, the Company again resorted to gold of which Rupees of the value of one were coined. In weight they were the same as the Rupee. They have been racking their brains for some time past to introduce a gold coin of ten Rupees. Why will they not memorialise the Imperial Government to follow the example of the E. I. Company and slowly eliminate the token Rupee so uneconomic in the eyes of Mr. Webb and others by substituting for it the gold Rupee. A trial on a large scale will tell the Government at once, whether the coin would prove popular and in great demand. But here is the Proclamation issued in Bombay in 1801, which will make instructive reading for our gold currency advocates. "Small gold coins have been stamped and issued from the Mint of Bombay equal in value to one silver Rupee which gold coins it is hereby declared will be received in all payments at the treasury of Bombay and Surat and in all payments of revenue or purchases." What the sequal was to this order is buried in obscurity. But if such a gold rupee is anywhere to be found, it is certain to fetch a high value to-day, and even may be useful in giving a hint or two to our Mints in case a fresh attempt is to be made in view of popularising a gold currency.

BIRTH OF THE BOMBAY MINT.

But the struggles of the Company in reference to coinage continued. In the year of Waterloo, (exactly speaking in October 1815), it was officially announced that the Surat Mint was abolished. The Mint at Bombay was proclaimed as the only one where all variety of legal coins were to be had. In 1824, however, there was a change in the weight of the finesse of the silver rupee. It was ordered that in future the rupee would contain 165 instead of 179 grains, and the alloy would be 15 grains. This rupee alone was declared to be legal tender which was a very wise step, indeed, in the reform of a uniform currency. But the reform was not completed till 1835 when all India had the silver rupee of the standard weight just referred to. There is the Act 17 of 1835 of the Government of India, passed in September, which enjoined the coinage of Company's rupees weighing 180 grains of which 165 were of the standard finesse, and the rest of alloy. In the interval, say in 1827, there was an ordinance regulating the weight and issue of copper coins to exchange for the rupee. Sixty-four dirkees (pice) were to exchange for sixteen annas or one rupee. The weight of the different small coins was also fixed. But how were the mercantile accounts kept? Mr. Melburn has given us a graphic description in his massive tome on the commerce of India in 1813. It seems at the time that there were some monetary measures of value of a meticulous character and which bore no corresponding coins in reality, just as the Chinese tael forms, even to-day, a measure of value but without any kind of coin in metal to represent it.

MEASURES OF MONEY IN 1802.

Melburn says that in 1802 the following measures of money were in vogue:—

2 Reas were equal to	1 Hurdhee or pie.
4 Reas	1 Dookanee or 2 pies.
6 Reas	1 Doria or Dirkee.
8 Reas	1 Fadia or double Dirkee).
3½ Fadias	1 Anna.
12½ Paisa	4 Annas or ¼ Rupee.
16 Annas	1 Rupee.
15 Rupees	1 Gold Mohur.

The two Reas was purely imaginary. There was no coin representing it. So, too, with four annas. Till then no quarter anna piece as a coin was coined. At the same time bankers and merchants and all other traders kept their accounts in Reas, Quarters and rupees.

100 Reas were equal to ..... 1 Quarter.
4 quarters ..... 1 Rupee

But after the uniform currency was established in 1835 the mercantile community gradually gave up the old nomenclature It is a fact, however, that very old firms like those of Forbes's and Remington's and many others continued to keep their accounts in the orthodox way in vogue at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century till as late as the Seventies. But there are Indian firms in the town, even to-day, who still cling to that nomenclature, as if it had been stereotyped like caste itself from father to son.

IN THE FIFTIES.

Anyhow the rupee became a uniform legal tender throughout India after the Act of 1835. Only it has lost its former par value, since it was enacted to exchange for sixteen pence per rupee. The economic effects of the change have yet to be tested and it will be a quarter of a century before the verdict can be decisively pronounced. Be that as it may. In the Fifties the rupee was sound money and there was no divorce between its current value and the bullion value. A tola of silver actually meant a sound rupee. But even in the Fifties silver was always in demand. There was no scarcity of the metal. So the rupee passed with the utmost confidence from hand to hand, and if it was buried and hoarded the possessor of it knew that its value remained unchanged. It was more so by reason of the fact that there was no paper currency to compete with it. The honest rupee of 16 annas and not 10 as now was greatly in acquisition. Only after the establishment of the old Bank of Bombay, which came to grief in 1866 there was an extremely limited circulation of the Notes which the Indian Government had authorized it to issue. The State paper currency was first established in 1862, on the suggestion of India's first and ablest Finance Minister, Mr. J. Wilson who had been the founder of the "Economist" in 1844 and was an economist of first class reputation. So that the circulation of the old Bank of Bombay Notes went on for say twenty-one years. No doubt, there was no further issue of it after that but it remained a legal tender for some years, till in 1869 the winding-up of the Bank of Bombay led to its inconvertibility. This old Bank of Bombay Note was very well printed and not easily forgeable. It had the portraits of two authorities on the right and left. My memory cannot recall the identity of those two important personages. The circulation however, was extremely limited and chiefly confined to the city of Bombay. Even it was only popular among European merchants and bankers. Only a few wealthy Indian firms confided in it. The vast trading population in the heart of the town viewed it with no confidence, if not altogether looking askance, at it. The Bank was viewed with suspicion and it was not till the early Sixties when cotton consignments and other produce were greatly on the increase that the Notes found favour, and most specially during the fever of speculation. The Indian merchants and shroffs clung closely to their silver rupees and it is an absolute fact that one of the duties of these Mukadams in the Fifties was to accompany the coolies carrying rupee bags of 200 each to pay either to the Banks or to firms where drafts or hundies had matured. Where the payments extended to over 10,000 rupees the bags were conveyed in bullock, carts, the Muckadam sitting tight, literally, over them and delivering them to the right and proper persons safely bringing a pucca receipt with him. That is the history of coins and paper currency in the Fifties.

An official intimation has been received this morning from Assam, which states that agricultural operations in the Surma valley which were stopped by the floods, are being resumed in places.

Plucking and manufacture of tea continue. Transplantation of winter rice and harvesting of autumn rice and jute are in progress. Prospects of tea are good and of autumn rice and jute fair.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

SOCIAL LIFE AND GAIETIES

KIRKEE ORDNANCE CLUB DANCE

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 5.

We do not require anything to pass a Resolution urging the necessity of having another Pionic Meeting at Kirkee a fortnight hence. Public opinion is unanimous on that score. Fortunately Captain Adams who worked himself off his feet to engineer the last meeting will be at Kirkee for another month at least, and if he will only take charge of the steering gear once again, another Kirkee Meeting should be a forthcoming fixture. The two Bookmakers did exceedingly well on the last occasion—so well indeed, that both are ready to exhibit a sporting spirit to come to the front with all the Stakes. But there are very many similarly disposed, H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala for example. We all trust that it will be possible to bring a second Kirkee Meeting off if only to contribute to the War Fund.

THE SEASON'S JOYS.

Capt. Molony, Cantonment Magistrate at Kirkee, has organized a Grand Concert to take place at the Poona Gymkhana Club on the 10th instant in aid of the War Fund. The majority of the "Concertinas" taking part are unfamiliar to this part of the world, but their reputation as great guns before the footlights in other parts of the country has preceded them to Poona. Capt. Molony has judiciously kept the full programme a secret, but Messrs. Marcks and Co. of Arsenal Road risk a disclosure provided reserved seats are booked with them at once. Many people who were badly wounded at Saturday's races will find efficacious healing at the Gymkhana Concert.

The Cinderella Dance, intended to take place at the Gymkhana Club to-night is "off," either because there are not sufficient Cinderellas in the station or a paucity of soldier-men.

There is to be a League of Mercy Meeting at St. Helena's School next week when her Excellency Lady Willingdon will preside, and Mrs. Jackson, wife of Lieut-Col. Jackson, I.M.S., will speak.

THE WEATHER.

If it continues to rain as hard as it has been doing since Tuesday last, our only alternative will be to find recreation in flat-bottomed boats, and put up a handkerchief for a sail on the Gymkhana ground and elsewhere. It is very many years since we experienced such an abundance of unwelcome rain. Yesterday we prayed for victory—and our prayers will assuredly be heard. To-day the righteous and shivering are probably on their knees supplicating a peep of the sun. This morning the racecourse was a bit too spongy for any of the horses to attempt a spin around. That the rain will held off to allow the races to be run on Saturday is a consummation devoutly to be wished. The wet has deprived the Gymkhana of a match with the G. I. P. Railway fixed for to-day and to-morrow.

THE KIRKEE ORDNANCE CLUB.

To the weary, and sad, at the end of a disappointing afternoon at the Races, nothing is more comforting and exhilarating than a trip to the Kirkee Ordnance Club on a Saturday evening when the members have a dance or something else to keep life going. Visitors from Bombay particularly, will realise the truth of this. The members are always glad to welcome the Bombay contingent. On Saturday last they had a Fancy Dress Waltz-around, and if the gentlemen failed to register their names for distinction, it was their misfortune as much as their fault. Among the ladies who suited their costumes down to the ground were:—Miss A. Simons, a Dancing Girl; Mrs. Norman, Servia; Miss Johnson, Quaker Girl; Miss Ancell, a Belgium Peasant; Miss Casling, Durbhari; Mrs. Pewsy Gay, 5 o'clock Tea; Mrs. Ingham, Ireland; Miss Malone, Mercia; Miss R. Nalder, the Enchantress; Miss Daisy Laxton, Grace Darling; Misses W. and M. Bamford, Babes in the Wood; Miss Calvert, Miss Hook of Holland; Mrs. Williams, Belgium; Mrs. McKenzie, Nancy Lee; Miss Simons, La Belle France; Miss Hogan, Zingara; Miss Gay, Dairy Maid; Mrs. Andre, Welsh Lady; Mrs. Holding, Gipsy; Mrs. Pargiter, Trey-O'-Hearts.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

(By Brigadier-General M. Cowper, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Brigade.).

POONA, August 6.

A Medical Board composed as under will assemble at the Indian Troops Hospital, Ghorpuri, at 8 a.m. to-day the 6th instant to report on such cases as may be brought before it.

President:—Lieut.-Colonel G. G. Giffard, I.M.S.

Members:—Lieut.-Colonel, T. Stodart, I.M.S., Staff Surgeon, Poona.

On the recommendation of the Senior Medical Officer, Poona, the Officer in charge Supplies, Poona Brigade, Poona, is authorised to issue 20 gallons of Oil Crude Kerosine, to the Officer Commanding 2/4th Wiltshire Regiment, Poona, for Sanitary purpose during the month of August 1915.

The Office of the Cantonment Magistrate, and that of the Secretary Cantonment Committee, Belgaum, will be closed on the following days in the current month on account of Gazetted Holidays:—

Friday, 13-8-1915 Ramzan-Id.
Tuesday, 24-8-1915, Cocoanut Day.

Elphinstone Road, Belgaum, is under repairs and closed for traffic, until further notice.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Orders By Captain H. G. Rawlinson, Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, August 6.

A Signalling Class will be held at Head-Quarters every Friday at 5-30 p.m.

"A" Company (including Mounted Section) will parade at Head Quarters on Mondays and Fridays at 7-15 a.m.

Recruits will parade at Head Quarters every evening exept Thursday and Saturday at 5-15 p.m.

Reservists will parade at Head Quarters every Wednesday at 5-30 p.m.

There will be bugle practice under Corpl. Dastur at Head Quarters every evening except Thursday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

(Sd.) CHAS. J. J. FOX, Lieut.,
Ag: Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.

POONA MUNICIPAL AYURVEDIC DISPENSARY.

MEMORIAL TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR

In the course of a memorial, which Mr. H. N. Apte has, under the directions of the public meeting of which he was President, sent to H. E. the Governor of Bombay on the subject of the threatened abolition of the Ayurvedic Dispensary maintained by the Poona City Municipality, Mr. Apte states:

The Poona public has learnt with extreme surprise and regret that the Collector of Poona has, under instructions from Government, asked the Poona City Municipality to close its Ayurvedic Dispensary from the 1st of August on the ground that its maintenance contravenes the provisions of Section 11 of the Bombay Medical Registration Act (Act VI of 1912), the only alternative suggested by the Collector being to put the Dispensary in charge of a registered Medical practitioner.

I beg leave to submit, on behalf of the citizens of Poona, that the Poona Ayurvedic Dipensary is a charitable dispensary of long standing and established popularity. It has now been in existence for about 23 years and has all along been approved as a suitable agency of giving medical relief to the numerous classes of the citizens who are habituated to the native system of medicine. No fault has even been found with its working or its result by the Health Officers or the medical advisers of the City Municipality or by medical gentlemen who have sat on the Corporation during that period. The popularity of the institution is proved by the fact that the daily attendance of patients at the Dispensary has recently been 150 per day on an average.

That so useful and popular an institution should have to be closed under the advice of the Collector is a great misfortune. I beg to observe that the said advice of the Collector is given under a misapprehension of the scope of the Medical Registration Act. Section 11 of the Act no doubt requires that a person in charge of a medical institution, not entirely maintained by voluntary contributions, must be a registered Medical practitioner. But *the Act is admittedly intended to apply to only medical institutions conducted on the Western principles and system of medicine.* A reference to the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council on the occasion of the debates on the Medical Registration Act shows that the Hon. mover of the Bill-Sir Richard Lamb as well as the Hon. the Surgeon-General expressly stated (vide pages 45-46 Part VII of proceedings of the Legislative Council) that the Bill was not to affect the practice of medicine according to the Ayurvedic, Unani or other *indigenous* systems of Medicine. The Municipal Dispensary in question being conducted on the Ayurvedic system and being in charge of a native Vaidya, holding a certificate from the Bombay Ayurveda Vidyalaya, should therefore be treated as being beyond the operation of the said Act.

PREVIOUS OFFICIAL EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY.

Far from putting a ban on the indigenous systems of medicine the British Government have always tried to give them reasonable recognition and encouragement. I beg to point out in this connection that the Government of India have been conferring titles of distinction upon distinguished Ayurvedic and Unani Medical practitioners. The Government of Bihar have provided for the teaching of Ayurveda in the Government Sanskrit College at Muzfarpur. These and similar other acts of the British Government friendly to indigenous Medicine in the other parts of India are only a counterpart of the generous policy of Government in this Presidency which is manifested in the Medical Registration Act as expounded in the speeches of responsible official members of the Legislative Council as indicated above. The closing of the Poona Municipal Medical Dispensary would be an act directly against the intentions of Government as expressed by these official members and I therefore pray that orders be issued for the withdrawal of the objection taken to the said Dispensary on behalf of Government.

Confidently hopeful as I am that the objection, now raised to the continuance of the Poona Ayurvedic Dispensary, can be withdrawn in spite of Section 11 of the Medical Registration Act, I humbly submit that in the event of the legal objection of the words of Section 11 being regarded as insuperable, it is still in the power of Your Excellency to take such legal or executive measures as will not only meet the case of the Poona Municipal Dispensary, but will also place beyond any doubt the establishment and maintenance of similar medical institutions by such other Local bodies as may like to have them.

RUBBER CULTIVATION IN THE ANDAMANS.

A SUCCESSFUL BEGINNING.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

A good beginning has been made in rubber cultivation in the Andamans. The extent of land under rubber cultivation was approximately 191 acres on the 30th June. The area is being surveyed and the exact size will be known shortly. In the absence of expert knowledge the Forest Officers had no alternative but to conduct experiments and the experience which has been gained is valuable. The importation of stumps failed, but cultivation by seed has proved a success and the plantations are doing well. The productive age of the trees will be delayed a year or two, for the reason that the land selected for the plantations is for the most part a disused tea garden. The rubber in its initial stages may suffer thereby, but on the other hand the land is made productive for which there was no other apparent use.

WAR RELIEF WORK IN CENTRAL PROVINCES.

NAGPUR VOLUNTARY AID ASSOCIATION

In their report the Nagpur Voluntary Aid Association state as follows:—As the war is entering on its second year so also our War Funds, and therefore it may not be inappropriate to refer briefly to what has been done by the above Association during the past year. In August last on the outbreak of the war a society was formed at Nagpur to collect subscriptions for the various War Funds and to organise measures for War Relief, chiefly in connection with the work of the St. John Ambulance Association. Mrs. Chatterton was elected President with Mrs. Chapman as Secretary and Miss J. Robertson as Treasurer. During the seven months of its existence this Society collected about Rs. 10,000, which was expended on many bed units for both British and Indian hospitals, replacement units, and Red Cross kit bags, etc., and lastly on the endowment of two beds for one year in a St. John Hospital in Europe at a cost of Rs. 3,000.

Owing, however, to the urgent demands made from time to time on the funds of the Society and in order to encourage the steady flow of subscriptions it was determined in April last that the Association should be reorganised in order to meet as far as possible the various appeals made from different directions.

This has been done and a representative body of English and Indian ladies and gentlemen with Lady Robertson as President is now busily engaged in collecting funds and distributing them to most of the well-known War Relief organisations including St. John Ambulance, Lady Lansdowne's Fund for widows and orphans of officers, etc.

This last month the Association received over Rs. 6,000 which was expended roughly as follows:—Rs. 1,000 St. John Ambulance Association; Rs. 1,000 comforts for the troops, the 33rd Punjab Infantry chiefly; Rs. 2,000, Lady Lansdowne's Fund, the remaining Rs. 2,000 being divided amongst the Belgian and Servian Relief Funds, Prisoners in Germany Fund, Disabled Soldiers Fund, etc.

It will be seen from the above what an excellent work the regular flow of subscriptions enables the Society to perform. The 33rd Punjabis is the regiment which has been allocated to Nagpur to look after its comforts and the needs of the men have been fully supplied. The last contribution consisted of 850 pyjamas and the same number of khaki shirts, towels, etc., while tobacco, combs and sweets are now being forwarded.

LADIES' VALUABLE SERVICES.

No account of the work done by the Association would be complete without an acknowledgment of the valuable services rendered by Lady Robertson and Mrs. Chapman to its cause. It is principally due to their untiring energy that the large sum of sixteen thousand rupees has been collected in the last three months and distributed among the War Funds most needing assistance. During their absence at Pachmarhi this hot weather much of the local work devolved on Mrs. Dick and Mrs. Dadabhoy who have earned our gratitude by their work on behalf of the Association.

In addition to the above, in Pachmarhi a further sum of Rs. 5,000 was collected by the Amusements Committee, largely from the residents of Nagpur. This sum is to be handed over to Lady Lansdowne's Fund. In answer to an appeal from Lady Robertson an effort is now being made throughout the Provinces to provide motor ambulances for the front. Already the two ambulances asked for by Sir Pardey Lukis have been obtained, one from a few leading Indian gentlemen of Nagpur and Kampti, towards which Rao Sahib Luxmi Narayan subscribed Rs. 2,000, the other from Sir Kasturchand Daga, who with his usual generosity has provided one himself. Both these ambulances have been offered to his Excellency the Viceroy as President of the St. John Ambulance Association for use at the front.

With this fine example before them Nagpur is raising further subscriptions for more ambulances, and Jubbulpore, Raipur and Berar will no doubt follow suit. These Divisions have also their own Voluntary Aid Associations for War Relief and are doing admirable work. Jubbulpore looks after the comforts of the 53rd Sikhs and the 98th Infantry has been allotted to Raipur and Berar. The Province is thus taking its full share of providing comforts for our Indian troops on active service.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT AT BARRACKPORE

ACCUSED'S DENIAL.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

The further hearing of the case in which Charles Hare is charged with having committed adultery with Mrs. Park, wife of Captain Park, Commander of the s. s. Havildar, was resumed yesterday before the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore. Captain Park, having been cross-examined by the accused, a charge was framed against the latter for having committed adultery with Mrs. Park, to which he pleaded not guilty.

The accused then submitted a statement to the Court saying that he did not commit adultery with Mrs. Park, though at the time complained of he lived in the same premises with Mrs. Park. They did not occupy the same bed-room nor did he stay with her at night. He was living in the same premises with her because of her request to protect her during her husband's absence and he had been paying for board and lodge. The hearing was then adjourned, the accused having been enlarged on bail of Rs. 50.

CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS.

When Captain Park was being cross-examined the accused asked Captain Park some questions which were objected to and disallowed by the Court. The accused lost temper and became disrespectful to the Court. Contempt proceedings were drawn up against him.

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INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM.

POLICY OF LAISSEZ FAIRE CRITICISED.

HOW GOVERNMENT CAN HELP

DR. SIRCAR'S SPEECH IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

In supporting the resolution on industrial development at the recent meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council the Hon. Dr. Nilratan Sicar spoke as follows:—

The present industrial situation in India is one which calls for great watchfulness as well as prompt action on the part of both the Government and the people. The disappearance of Germany from the Indian market implies a displacement of trade of enormous value, a widespread disturbance of the economic equilibrium, which, unless it is guided by far-seeing and provident statesmanship is bound to end in disaster. For Japan's industrial conquest of India by methods of peaceful penetration will not be restricted to those spheres of interest which have been vacated by Germany; this invasion, already a fait-accompli, and proceeding by rapid strides if unperceived, will gather an irresistible momentum as it goes forward, carrying everything before it,—not merely chemicals, soaps, toys, or other commodities made in Germany and imported therefrom but also cotton, silk, glass, leather, matches, etc., in fact the staple commodities of Indian Industry and of India's Trade with Great Britain, and the real significance of the transfer of trade lies deep below the surface. In all the factors which go to build up the economic organisation of a people, whether geographical or social, in cultural traditions as well as in the standard of living, Japan combines the hereditary virtues of the East with the scientific acquisition of the West, the fecundity, the productiveness, the efficiency, the spurt and dash of the most go a-head Occidental type. And the Japanese will, therefore, penetrate in an Oriental country to spheres of interest which the Germans or other European people found effectually closed against them. And it must always be remembered that the British economic connection with India has this great advantage that Great Britain and India have in one sense been complementary economic units, one predominantly manufacturing, and the other predominantly agricultural; and even as regards manufacturing industries the dividing line between large-scale machine products and small-scale machine-cum-hand production is the line which will for some time keep Indian and British interests from wide or injurious overlapping as well as from irresistible conflict. But Japan's combination of hand-power with the power of machinery, of small-scale as well as of large-scale production, of cheap labour with hereditary skill, of low consumption with an increasing efficiency, of artistic craftsmanship with mechanical manipulative and inventive gifts, —all this has been rendered possible because her manufactures have an indigenous agricultural basis, such as Great Britain lacks. The unique combination of gifts and advantages gives her an irresistible power in the Indian market which she will not be slow to employ, is in fact even now employing with marked or rather unmarked success. And it ought to be borne in mind in this connection that none of the Continental European countries (barring Russia, which does not yet count in the tale of economic expansion) has any political ambition, possibilities or spheres of influence in this country, while as much cannot be said of the power in the Far East. The question, therefore, of India keeping to herself the fields of trade which till recently were occupied by Germany is one which neither the Government nor the people can shelve and it will require for its solution the prompt and whole-hearted co-operation of both, the vast resources of the Government in organising, financing, and, if need be, legislating power, being judiciously employed in helping and equipping the people to meet this new economic situation.

THREATENED ECONOMIC REVOLUTION.

The economic revolution in India in the last century was the displacement of the hereditary Indian artisan class by European machinery. In the present century a new revolution is threatened,—the fresh displacement of India's hard-won economic balance by a hardy and fecund race of Orientals gifted with Occidental efficiency and resourcefulness, and yet in the coming struggle all the factors are in India's favour if only the fight is properly led. Indian labour is sufficient in quantity, cheap, teachable, and capable of becoming more and more efficient under economic pressure. The overseers and middle men are available; as also are, in some industries, even the trained scientific experts, who require only business experience and knowledge of local materials and conditions to become competent guides, and indeed in some directions the supply tends to outrun the demand, with resulting evil.

The raw materials are also there, lying unutilised or utilised in a small part in the country; and improvements in agriculture and mining will supply whatever finer staples or improved materials may be required for successful competition. Private capital, though insufficient, is not entirely wanting, but it is shy and cannot be attracted towards "fresh fields" and new ventures without some degree of reasonable security. No doubt in Bengal we are somewhat lacking in business ability and instinct, but it is only after many costly failures, and much trial and error that we can expect to have in our midst captains of industry, entrepreneurs able to create favourable conditions and command success. The crying evil in this, as well as in other fields, is that the people are without power of initiative and without power of joint action and organisation. It, therefore, behoves the Government, as being the ultimate directors and managers in this great co-operative business and joint concern which constitutes the life of a nation to supply the organising power, which in such circumstances is more competent than labour power or power of machinery.

But what stands in our way is a theory or a ghost of a theory, concerning the legitimate scope and functions of Government, a theory which is now obsolete, dead even in England—its home. The theory of "laissez faire, laissez aller," of leaving things to the course and drift of nature, the forces of competition and of individual effort, may be and is no doubt a sound rule for the ordinary conduct of administration, but in all national organisation where the problem is to equip the nation as a unit in the international struggle, this theory has hopelessly broken down and nowhere more so in recent times than in Great Britain, where the whole trend of recent legislative, financial, and administrative activity has been in the opposite direction. But Indian conservatism is a hardy perennial; even in hey-day of Lloyd Georgian finance with its gospel of State Aid and States Insurance, the Secretary of State ordered a retreat in India even from those spheres of State-aided Industry into which a gradual continuous and successful advance had been made under a paternal Government keenly conscious of its obligations of guardianship to the millions of artisans who had been dispossessed of their heritage of labour and a barren pittance. The experiments of the Directors of Industries in Madras had given aluminium and chrome leather to the depressed classes of South Indian artisans and they promised to be the mothers of a hundred more fruitful industries, but these were stangled in the womb. No doubt we can point to some beneficent State Institutes in aid of Industry; Agricultural Research Institutes and Technological Institutes doing research work as well as the work of the ordinary bureaus,—even an Advisary Board of Commerce and Industries with a minister presiding over it;—but only the big capitalists and capitalistic organisations can possibly avail themselves of their valuable advice and profit by the fruit of their valuable researches; and the people who are most in need remain as helpless and hopeless as before; for them, the one thing needful is not to be advised but to be trained to practical work, to be shown the way by being led by the hand, and to be supported with capital and credit, the sinews of their economic war; and it is certain they will in the threatened economic vicissitudes and revolution drift helpless and aimlessly as before, a disorganised rabble, until and unless the Government gives them the lead, the practical driving power, which is their one supreme need of the time.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

No distribution of blue books and pamphlets no model farming, breeding, or seed distributing, no activities of bureaus or research institute, no technical education in the country or provision for such education abroad, no labours of labour-committees, mining committees or conference will save the situation created by the present crisis. In fact what is now needed is a more active industrial policy of Government:—The Government should take the initiative in organizing such industries as may have a hopeful outlook in the present condition of the market and with the available resources at the disposal of the country. The methods of Government help and organisation will vary according to the varying needs of the industries so selected.

Some industries, as sugar and indigo may require a great deal of preliminary experimenting, both as regards the cultivation of crops and the subsequent manipulation of the raw material; and these important industries, for which India has special capabilities, can be rehabilitated only if Government were to carry the initial experimental stages to completion so as to place them on a market basis and then make over the concerns to private parties or companies on fair and reasonable terms. In some industries Government may help by the supply of the raw material as Mr. Swan points out in his report. The Forest Department may make a suitable arrangement for the supply of suitable wood to industries such as matches, and pen and pencil making. In other cases, the chief difficulty is to find an adequate market for the manufactured commodity which cannot be profitably produced except on a large scale, and here Government may help by placing large orders and contracts during the initial stages, as for example at the Tata Steel and Iron Works. In other industries, such as those of cotton weavers, silk weavers and brass founders, improved tools, for example, fly shuttle looms, lathes, hand-machines, may be supplied on a system of loan and recovery by instalments. Local demonstrations may be given in the use of these tools and processes, and co-operative credit societies may also be established among cottage workers where the conditions are suitable. But of all the ways in which Government can render material help to the growth of new industries in the country the most fruitful and far-reaching are:—

i. The supply of loanable capital on easy terms on the basis of reasonable security, and,

ii the grant of transport facilities by the control of railway rates and steamer freight as well as by extension of railway lines.

THE SUPPLY OF CAPITAL.

As regards the supply of capital, it may be noted that there are important industries for example, dyes, glass-ware, etc., which under present conditions of competition require larger capital than private individuals in India are in a position to invest, and joint-stock companies as yet do not command sufficient credit to raise the money. For financing such industries a central bank advancing loans on adequate security, on cheap terms, should be among the first concerns of the State in India. It is a matter of common knowledge that in France and in Japan State Banks such as the State Bank of France and the Bank of Japan were originally founded with the object among others of assisting industry and agriculture by supplying the use of loanable capital at a moderate charge to farmers and manufacturers on reasonable security. For some time here in India the project of a central State Bank has been in the air; but in the various schemes proposed while such necessary matters as the custody of the Government balances and the Government reserves the adjustment of the currency etc., have been properly kept in view, I do not notice that one of the primary objects of such banks in all progressive countries, namely the supply of loanable capital to support agriculture and industry has been at all mooted in the course of the discussion. It will be said that this will be within the province of the Presidency Banks. But as a matter of fact the Presidency Banks do not serve this primary need of financing the indigenous industries. They enjoy many of the advantages of State Banks as custodians of Government deposits and balances and in many other ways, but they confine themselves to financing, the carrying trade and the export and import business and some well-established mills and their resources though repleted by public funds are not available for discharging some of the vital obligations and responsibilities of State banks. Only the establishment of a State Bank in India with the object of not only carrying on the currency operations but also of supporting the agriculture and industries of the country with the use of capital on reasonable security can meet the needs of the situation.

TRANSPORT FACILITIES.

In the same way facilities for transport are necessary in a much larger degree than are now granted by the existing Railway administrations. As Mr. S. C. Ghose points out in his note, "increased control on the part of the Government in the matter of fixing Railway rates is required in the public interest as well as the appointment of a permanent commissioner to hear complaints from the trading interests concerned." There have been instances, as Sir V. Thackersay once remarked, where equal rates under equal conditions have been refused to certain mills and traders. The following extract from Mr. Ghose's report will show the anomalous position in this regard:—

"According to the E. I. Ry. scale the charge for flour for 550 miles is Re. 0-7-2 per md. and over the G. I. P. Ry. Re 0-8-9. But if the traffic was carried for 275 miles over the E. I. Ry. and 275 miles over the G. I. P. the freight would be Re. 0-11-0 per md."

Whatever may be thought of the policy of the State working of Railways in India there can be no doubt that the control over rates should be assumed by the Government in the public interest.

Another important help which the Government may render to the development of indigenous industries would be by the starting of bureaus and agencies for the creation and expansion of markets in the country and abroad, and in this matter we cannot do better than follow the example set by the Japanese Government.

These are some of the ways in which the Government may help the Indian people to meet the growing economic situation brought on by the war. Indeed this momentous problem can be solved only by the Government assuming the leadership of the people.

GIFTS OF MOTOR AMBULANCES FROM CENTRAL PROVINCES.

FIFTEEN ALREADY PROMISED.

(News Bureau.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 6.

In response to Lady Robertson's appeal for motor ambulances for use at the Front fifteen ambulances have already been promised. The first ambulance named after Lady Hardinge was subscribed by some Indian gentlemen of Nagpur and Kamptee. Feudatory Chiefs of Sirguja, Khairagarh, Raigarh, Bastor and Kanker have each promised one, Sir Kasturchand and his son one, and the Commissioner of Jubbulpore one on behalf of his Division. Other districts and Feudatory States of Chhattisgarh are subscribing five more and the Nagpur District two more. Several more will be subscribed by the remaining districts.

E. B. S. RAILWAY GUARDS SENTENCED

THEFT OF CASH AND JEWELLERY FROM FEMALE PASSENGER'S TRUNK.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

The case in which White, a European Guard on the E. B. S. Ry., was charged with theft in respect of cash and jewellery from a trunk entrusted to his care by a female passenger on the Santahar line, was disposed of yesterday. The accused has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Adhicary, the assistant Guard, to six months.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab opens the Sialkot Waterworks on the 10th instant and has convened a durbar on that occasion.

The Administration reports of the Post and Telegraph Department will be ready in the Autumn and will be published in the beginning of October.

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The second period of our Sale Commences TO-DAY, and, as usual, a special feature will be the Annual Clearance of White Goods.

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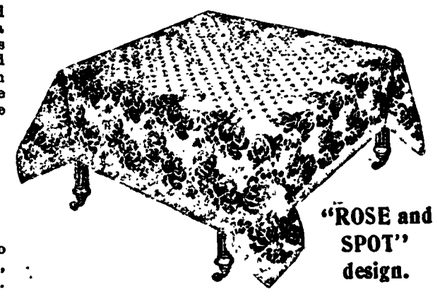
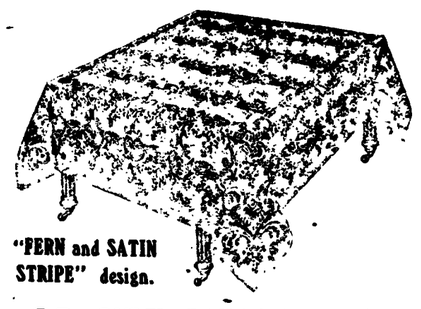
Sale Price only 6-4.
Table napkins to match, ready hemmed, 22×22 ins. Rs. 5-2 doz.



"ROSE and SPOT" design.

30 ONLY DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.



"FERN and SATIN STRIPE" design.

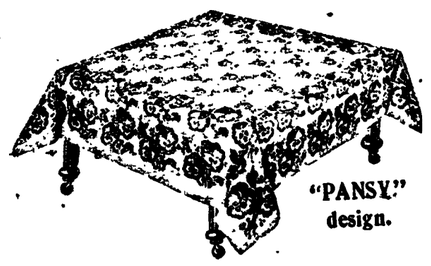
In a pretty fern an satin stripe design bright mercerised damask, excellent in wear, three sizes in stock—

66×66 ins. Sale Price to Clear Rs. 4-4.
66×84 ins. Sale Price to Clear Rs. 5-4.
66×102 ins. Sale Price to Clear Rs. 6-4.

Table napkins to match, ready hemmed, 22×22 ins. Rs. 5-2 doz.

28 ONLY BLEACHED DAMASK CLOTHS.

Wonderful value here in mercerised damask. These dainty "Pansy" cloths are very desirable goods and they will wash and wear well. Note the low price—
60×60" Sale Price to Clear Rs. 2-12.
60×80" Sale Price to Clear Rs. 3-12.
60×98" Sale Price to Clear Rs. 4-12.
Table napkins to match 22×22" Rs. 4-4 the dozen.



"PANSY" design.

54 ONLY WHITE DAMASK CLOTHS.

"CHRYSANTHEMUM" design.

A rich design in satin ware chrysanthemums. Excellent wearing quality, needs no starch in washing, always has a bright finish. Low prices here: Size—

60×60" Rs. 2-12.
60×80" Rs. 3-12.
60×98" Rs. 4-12.

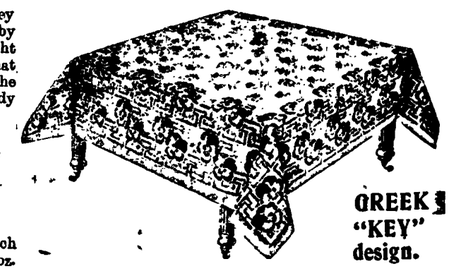
Table napkins to match 22×22" Rs. 4-4 the dozen.

33 ONLY BLEACHED TABLE CLOTHS.

The popular Greek key border is enhanced by satin pansies. Bright mercerised damask that wears excellently, the cloths are hemmed ready for use. Size—

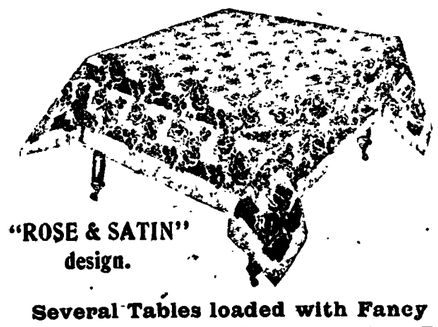
66×66 ins.
Sale Price Rs. 4-4.
66×84 ins.
Sale Price Rs. 5-4.
66×102 ins.
Sale Price Rs. 6-4.

Table napkins to match 22×22" Rs. 5-2 the doz.



GREEK "KEY" design.

86 ONLY MERCERISED DAMASK CLOTHS.



"ROSE & SATIN" design.

One of the prettiest designs ever produced, masses of roses on a deep satin stripe border beautiful washing quality, full bleached. Size.—

60×60 ins. Rs. 2-12.
60×80 ins. Rs. 3-12.
60×96 ins. Rs. 4-12.

Table napkins to match 22×22 ins. Rs. 4-4 the dozen.

Several Tables loaded with Fancy Linen Sheets, Pillow cases and Towels. All at Bargain Prices.

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of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

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Reina Victoria per box of 50	Rs.	6	12 0
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Londres per box of 100	"	7	12 0
Cortado de la Reina per box of 100	"	7	8 0
Entreactos per box of 100	"	6	0

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Telegrams: Merwanco.

AN APPEAL TO THE SIKHS.

FROM SIKHS AT THE FRONT.

The "Pioneer" publishes the following which appears in the "Fauji Akhabar.":—

SAT GURU PRASAD.

We, the Sikhs of the 20th Deccan Horse, send this appeal from the country of France, to all members of the Khalsa Panth and to the Sikh soldiers of the Army.

In the 20th Deccan Horse, there are at present Sikhs of the 21st Cavalry, 7th Harianna Lancers and 33rd Light Cavalry. All have joined us with the greatest enthusiasm in making this appeal.

THE APPEAL.

Sung. Sleepers! awake! Now the time for the Khalsa to fight.

Members of the Khalsa! Sikh lions, Sardars, warriors, leaders, learned men and zamindars,—You all of you must know well that the British Raj has been bestowed on us by the favour of God, and that in accordance with the orders of our ninth Guru—Guru Teg Bahadur—we received this precious gift. It behoves us all that we should value it highly and serve the British Government with all the means at our disposal. The Guru who gave you this gift sacrificed his head for your sakes, and it is only right that you should now sacrifice your lives for the Government which he gave you.

(a) We hope that every man of the Khalsa knows that it is his highest duty to obey the precepts of the Granth Sahib. Now the Granth Sahib commands you to be loyal subjects and to acquire in the eyes of God the virtues of truth, honesty and faithfulness.

(b) Oh race of the Khalsa, you have made great progress under the British Government; Gurdwaras have been built, Singh Sabhas founded, societies and conferences established and lecturers appointed. Workshops have been opened. You have been given Sardarships and Jagirs. The justice loving Government has made courts of law for your use and comfort, and has bestowed untold benefits on you and all the other people of India.

Reflect, oh Khalsa brothers, and remember that you have all eaten the salt of the British Government and have all been brought up under its care. The British Government has given you countless blessings, and now, in this time of grievous war, it is your turn to repay a portion of your debt. If in your community you find a few unworthy sons of the race, evil-doers who dishonour the Sikh name by belittling the British Government and basely forget the claims of gratitude then out-caste them and turn them out of the Khalsa, or curse them and revile them and hand them over to a court of law.

(c) Oh Khalsa! Shri Guru Gobind Singh, the 10th Guru, made you a fighting nation and your own prosperity and advancement depends entirely on that of the British Raj. If, now, you wish to make progress and become great, to be able to raise your heads among the other nations, to be honoured among the fighting races of the world and bravely take your due place, then seize this opportunity to fight against the enemies of the British Government, without any thought of your lives. Make the name of the 10th Guru and of the Sikh rites famous in the world.

No other opportunity to spread your fame and good name will occur like the present one for several hundreds of years.

Oh Khalsa, think a little, and for the sake of your own honour and for our just Government be prepared to sacrifice this transient life.

A nation can only prosper when the elders leave an example of bravery, honour and pride for the coming generations.

(d) Oh Khalsa! ask all your relatives, friends and neighbours to send their brave young men to fight like lions against the enemies of the Government.

Oh brave men, heroes, young Singhs!

For the sake of your name, fall on the enemy like reckless lions. Never allow yourselves for one moment to be afraid of shells, bullets, lances, bayonets or swords because you all know that God has appointed a special time and place for the death of each one of us. If your time has not come, then nothing can kill you, so there is no cause for fear. And if in accordance with God's orders your time for death has come, then indeed you are fortunate, your mortal life, which has to be lost, is given for the benefit of your race, your children, your Government and your country. You will have done good in this world and in the court of God you will obtain salvation. As the 10th Guru the wearer of the Kalgi, Shri Guru Gobind Singh, leader of our religion, says: "Blessed is he who in this world is full of fighting spirit, and repeats the name of God. He will always cross the ocean of life in the boat of good repute and honour."

And, Oh Khalsaji, see what is written for you in the Granth Sahib regarding the fear of death:—

"Fear only something which is unlikely. Nanak says, in this road of the world nothing remains for ever."

(e) Oh Khalsa! It is the duty of every one, your rajas, and maharajas, sardars, jagirdars, sahukars, zamindars, granthis, pujaris, lecturers, wise men, old and young, women and men, gurdwaras, Singh Sabhas and societies, to serve our nation and Government in every possible way during this war. Several rajas, maharajas, sardars and leaders of the other races of India are adding lustre to their name by presenting themselves in the field of battle to serve their race and Government. Several other races have sent their young men at the front various kinds of good and useful presents, and have thus encouraged them. Some leaders have written letters to their wounded and have consoled them with words of applause for their bravery.

Oh Khalsa! Which of these things have you done? If you have done anything, then do much more. If you have done nothing, then open your eyes quickly and do something for the service of your own race and for the Government. We repeat that you must do something in this great war for your nation and Government.

FINIS.

Kindly circulate this Appeal among all Sikhs.

WELLINGTON AND WATERLOO

STORY OF A REMARKABLE CONVERSATION.

Dr. W. H. Fitchett recalls, in the "Cornhill Magazine" for July, a remarkable conversation which Lady Salisbury had with the Duke of Wellington as to what he thought at the moment of victory at Waterloo.

He was then only 48, and Dr. Fitchett says that his reply, "the self-analysis of a man of supreme intellectual power, at the highest moment and in the greatest achievement of his career, is a very striking bit of literature."

LADY SALISBURY'S QUESTION.

"He had saved Europe, he was the trusted adviser of every crowned head in Europe, and yet he walked amongst his countrymen as one of themselves," adds Dr. Fitchett. "To Lady Salisbury, Wellington once explained his feelings after Waterloo, and how he mentally compared himself with other men. As a conversation revealing not merely the feelings of a great soldier in the moment of victory, but as a revelation of the self-judgment of one of the great figures in history, the conversation is of profound interest.

"Lady Salisbury had asked Wellington whether he felt sure of victory at Waterloo when he saw the defeat of the Old Guard. She added, "What was your feeling at the moment? Did it not surpass all that one can imagine?'

"Then followed this conversation:"

"The Duke. "It is very singular, but I have no recollection of any feeling of satisfaction. At the time I was by no means secure of the victory, nor till long afterwards. I can recollect no sensation of delight on that day—if I experienced it. My thoughts were so entirely occupied with what was to be done to improve the victory, to replace the officers that were lost, to put everything in proper order, that I had not leisure for another idea. I remember our supper that night very well, and then I went to bed, and was called about three in the morning by Hume to go and see poor Gordon, but he was dead before I got there. Then I came back and had a cup of tea and some toast, wrote my despatch, and then rode into Brussels."

ON A PINNACLE OF GLORY.

"Lady S. 'But now, while you were riding there, did it never occur to you that you had placed yourself on a pinnacle of glory?'

"The Duke. 'No. I was entirely occupied with what was necessary to be done. At the door of my own hotel I met Creevey; they had no certain accounts at Brussels, and he called out to me, "What news?" I said, "Why, I think we've done for'em this time." . . . I stayed all that day in Brussels, making different arrangements; among other things there was a mutiny among 3,000 prisoners we had in goal with only 600 troops to guard them. I sent orders to the commanding officer that if they attempted to break a single bar he was to fire in among them, and I sent them word that I had done so. We heard no more of them after that.

"Lady S. 'But the feeling of satisfaction must have come at last. I can't conceive how it did not take possession of your mind immediately—that you did not think how infinitely you had raised your name above every other.'

"The Duke. 'That is a feeling of vanity; one's first thought is for the public service.'

"Lady S. 'But there must be a lasting satisfaction, in that feeling of superiority you always enjoy. It is not in human nature that it should be otherwise.'

BUT A MAN.

"The Duke. 'True. Still I come constantly into contact with other persons on equal or inferior terms. Perhaps there is no man now existing who would like to meet me on a field of battle; in that line I am superior. But when the war is over and the troops disbanded, what is your great general more than anybody else? . . . . I am necessarily inferior to every man in his own line, though I may excel him in others. I cannot saw and plane like a carpenter, or make shoes like a shoemaker or understand cultivation like a farmer. Each of these, on his own ground, meets me on terms of superiority. I feel I am but a man.'"

Why be weak and nervous—tone up the system, quiet the nerves. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases circulation, builds up tissues and invigorates the entire system. 20

SCENT OF ORIENTALS

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Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alcohol but is an essence of thousand flowers.

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Price per Large bottle Rs. 2-0-0
Perfumed card one anna each. V.P. Extra.
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The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

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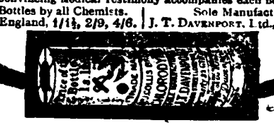

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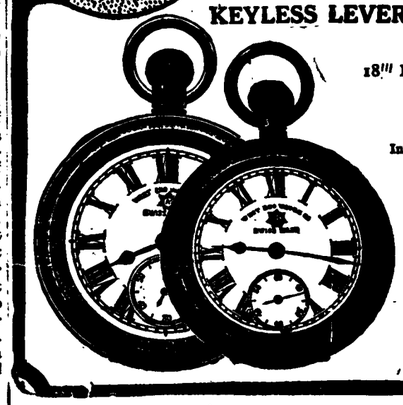

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It is an improvement of our renowned Floral Hair Oil. It made from purest vegetable oil and is tinted a delicate emerald green. The perfume is exquisite.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

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Made from the finest selected Aguru wood. Used as an incense in ancient times. Used as a perfume to-day. Can be used by everybody for its moderate price.

Price 2 oz. phial As. 12. 1 oz. phial As. 7.

"COLD CREAM OF ROSES"

An excellent lubricant for inflamed, chafed or rough skin and a soothing application for chapped lips and hands. Invaluable for winter season, delicately perfumed, never decomposes, being free from lard.

Price As. 7 per tube.

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A rose-scented and rose-coloured dentifrice for everybody and for every day use at a moderate price.

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"EMERGENCY SET"

Invaluable in all accidents and emergency. No householder should be without it. No traveller should forget it.

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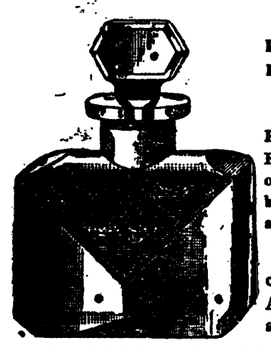

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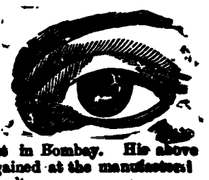

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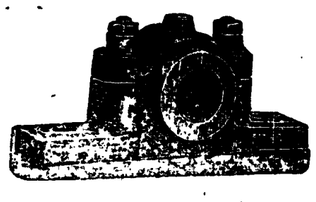

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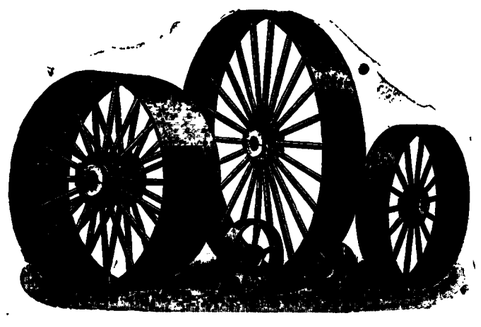

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THE FLYING TORPEDO.

GERMANY'S NEW AERIAL WEAPON DESCRIBED

Writing to the "Daily Mail" from Rotterdam on Tuesday, July 13, Mr. James Dunn says:—

Germans here are impressed by our establishment of an Inventions Board, with Lord Fisher as chairman; and observant Dutchmen tell me that at last the British are trying to meet the enemy on something like level terms. "So long as you were content to follow Germany in war inventions and appliances," said a clever Dutch engineer, "you had little chance of victory, because Germany is never content with the thing she has; she is always striving to go one better. Everybody now realises that this is a war of machines, and now that so much inventive fertility is being used for war purposes there is practically no limit to the ingenious and destructive appliances with which the inventor may equip the soldier.

* * * *

"For several years Germany has been taking some of our best scientists and engineers, both chemical and technical, while Dutch scientists contribute largely to the German technical Press, which also reprints many articles from our "Ingenieur." Any invention or suggestion likely to increase the striking force of the German Army and Navy has been eagerly welcomed, and you may be sure that the Allies have not yet experienced all the original weapons and ingenious devices which Germany can and will employ in this war. As one who has a warm feeling for England, I could wish that your Government would give more encouragement to workers in laboratories and machine shops; and I believe the newly established Inventions Board will eventually play a greater part in the war even than your new Armies."

* * * *

I found the views of my Dutch friend all the more interesting because a few hours previously I had received information of two inventions in which Germany places great hopes—the air torpedo and the automatic gun. Mention has already been made in official despatches of air torpedoes, and I have read several references to its construction and service, but, judging from the plans I have seen, Germany's new aerial torpedo differs from the idea of its design held in England.

The aerial torpedo, invented by a Swedish officer, and sold to Krupp's, may have been the basis of Germany's new air weapon, but certainly it is not the finished article. The Swedish invention resembles a huge shell fitted with a turbine engine driven by gas pressure; the German air torpedo is more like an airship, fitted with propellers driven by electricity and controlled from a Zeppelin by wireless. The German aerial torpedo can, theoretically, remain in the air for three hours and can be controlled from a distance of two miles. Both weapons are discharged from a tube like a marine torpedo, but in the case of the German invention two propellers and two lifting screws are automatically started at the moment of discharge.

* * * *

In shape this torpedo of the air, which is about 7ft. long, resembles the submarine weapon. It is composed of two cases, the outer of thin chrome nickel and the inner of material similar to that used in Zeppelins. About a sixth of the space at the rear is occupied by an electric accumulator at the bottom, and an electric motor generator secured to the top. The machinery is controlled by Hertzian waves acting on the Telefunken system of wireless, and it is claimed that up to a distance of two miles the air torpedo can be steered at will.

The air torpedo is inflated with water gas and compressed gas, but as it is heavier than the air, two lifting screws work under the body to keep the torpedo in the air, while the motive power is supplied by two propellers. Both screws and propellers are connected with the same shaft, which runs through the body of the torpedo.

When the air torpedo, after flying through the air, hovers immediately over the selected target it is made to assume a vertical position, the lifting horizontal screws and propellers are stopped, and the torpedo dives to the ground carrying a large quantity of high-explosive charge at its nose. The charge explodes on contact like an ordinary shell, and it is said that in two torpedoes there is sufficient explosive force to destroy the Tower of London.

* * * *

Originally these air torpedoes were destined to be carried exclusively by Zeppelins, but owing to certain improvements it has now been found they can be manipulated from warships. According to my information Germany proposes to use torpedoes of the air against the British Fleet, and for that purpose small, swift craft armed only with aerial torpedoes are building or have been already built. So far this flying death has not been employed against the Allies, but I learn it is to be tried probably over London this summer.

For the purpose of publication I have tried to be as non-technical as possible in describing Germany's new and terrible weapon of the air, but I warn my readers that this aerial torpedo is not a fantastic invention of the Jules Verne type and destined to scare the British people by its terrifying impossibilities. The air torpedo is a practical weapon, invented by a practical engineer, and it has been tested to the satisfaction of the German military and naval authorities. Compared with it the invention of the Swede, Colonel Unge, is a device uncertain in its direction and effect. Some months ago I hinted that the Germans were working on an improved Zeppelin weapon, and this aerial torpedo is the result of many experiments in the works at Essen. Undoubtedly this is the secret invention of which we have heard so many whispers that the Germans have held in reserve for the British Fleet. Against moving ships, however, it will not prove so formidable a weapon as against a fixed target. Anyhow, we may be sure that Lord Fisher and the Inventions Board will meet science with science, originality with originality, and the flying death will lose its terror as it loses its novelty.

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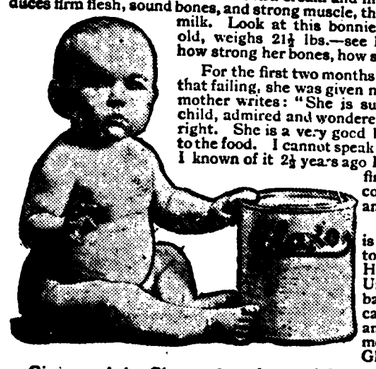

For the first two months she had breast milk, but that failing, she was given nothing but Glaxo. Her mother writes: "She is such a fine, firm, healthy child, admired and wondered at, as she sits bolt upright. She is a very good baby, which I put down to the food. I cannot speak too highly of Glaxo: had I known of it 2½ years ago I would not have lost my first lovely baby, who could keep nothing down and died at 8 months."

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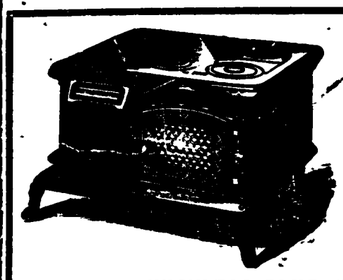

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USUAL SKATING SESSION AT 9-30.

SPORTS TO COMMENCE 10-15.

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ALL EXCITING EVENTS.

1. Obstacle Race for Gents—4 Laps.
2. Potato Race for Ladies.
3. Balaclava Melee for Gents—12 Entries only.
4. Affinity Race for Ladies and Gents Gents Blindfolded.
5. Hobble Skirts v/s. Crinolines for Gents—4 Laps. 8 Entries only.

Intending Competitors are requested to send in their names mentioning the event they wish to enter for, not later than noon on Saturday, 7th August, to the Rink Office, or to Soundy & Co., Hornby Road.

To save delay, Competitors must be at the post by the starting time or be left out of the events.

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GENTS: SKATES ONE RUPEE.
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TUESDAY, 31st AUGUST 1915.

(CLOSING OF THE RINK)

NIGHT SESSION: 9-30 TO MIDNIGHT.

***PLEASE NOTE*—The management will assume no responsibility, should any accident occur to competitors.**

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